

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED

THE "CENTRAL SUBJECT" of the deliberations of the present session of Congress, declares the President in his message, will be legislation "to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented." Nevertheless he reserves his specific antimonopoly recommendations for a special message at a later date, realizing, the Washington correspondents suggest, that to turn the glare of the spot-light on this many-sided subject at the present moment would distract the attention of Congress and the country from the Currency Bill, which now holds the center of the stage. So, in the absence of an explicit antitrust program, the passages which arouse most discussion in the press are those relating to Mexico and to presidential primaries. The message as a whole, the correspondents tell us, was received by the joint session of the two Houses with a cordiality and enthusiasm that lend support to the rumors of an "era of good feeling" among the political factions in Washington. From the leaders on both sides come tributes to the broad statesmanship of the President's address.

But while the Democratic leaders in House and Senate are willing to cooperate on the legislative program laid before them, "already it is evident," remarks the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that the great annual appropriation bills will delay for many weeks most of the constructive legislation Congress is called upon to enact." This also is the prospect as it appears to Mark Sullivan, Congressional expert of *Collier's Weekly* (Prog.), who, despite rumors that the Senate will pass a currency measure by December 20, predicts that serious debate on the Currency Bill will probably not begin until after Christmas, and the bill, in all likelihood, will not become a law until March. "This will mean," adds Mr. Sullivan, "that Congress will have been in session without interruption for one year, from April until April, and will have passed only two important measures"—the Tariff Bill and the Currency Bill. "The time of the two Houses has been deliberately wasted in the belief that the exclusion of other measures from discussion would hasten action on these two Administration measures, but it has not done so," remarks the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), which declares that "each branch was without business the greater part of the time, waiting for the other or the committees to act on the measures the President was pushing." Returning to Mr. Sullivan's account of this "impossible situation," we are reminded that the special session occupied

eight months (beginning April 7), and are assured that during this period "nineteen-twentieths of the time of the 435 members of the Lower House was spent in inefficiency and idleness." This dissatisfaction, however, is apparently not shared by the President, who concludes his message with a reference to his own pleasure in "cooperating with this Congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation."

Editorial efforts to characterize the message as a whole are generally complimentary and even eulogistic, dwelling especially upon its brevity, its clarity, and its broad grasp of the subjects discussed. "It heartens, it animates, it stimulates—it soothes," declares the *New York Herald* (Ind.), which rejoices that the dominant note is one of confidence. "It is neither a call to arms, an apology, nor a challenge," remarks the *Newark News* (Ind.), but "just that sort of a statement which the head of a great business might issue to his associates in the enterprise regarding the coming year's program and policies." But "it's lacking in definiteness," complains the *Albany Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), and the *New York Journal of Commerce* speaks of the President's "calm, conciliatory, and rather non-committal" survey of the nation's affairs, and observes that "the message is so suave and smooth and cheerful that one finds it hard to complain of its lack of real analysis or discussion of anything." "For the reason that he does not commit himself to detail, he leaves little chance for dispute," thinks the *Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.), which nevertheless finds the message "reassuring."

"There is but one cloud upon our horizon," reports the President, "and that hangs over Mexico." He then proceeds to discuss the Mexican situation in a few outspoken paragraphs in which some papers, like the *New York World* (Dem.), discover a "new American doctrine," while others, like the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), can find "just no policy at all." Declaring that "there can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood, on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States," the President goes on to say:

"We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because

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in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority.

"Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the Constitution of the Republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling, and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distress Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions."

It is in his declaration that "such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the United States,"



THE MEXICAN CACTUS.

—Bradley in the Chicago News.

which constitutes itself not only the friend but the champion of "constitutional government in America," that the New York *World* discovers the "new American doctrine." We read:

"Exactly ninety years to a day after James Monroe in a message to Congress defined the Monroe Doctrine, Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress defined the Wilson Doctrine.

"The former was designed to protect the Latin-American republics from European colonization. The latter is designed to save these republics from recurrent anarchy.

"As the Monroe Doctrine was aimed at the Holy Alliance, so the Wilson Doctrine is aimed at the professional revolutionists, the corrupting concessionaires, and the corrupt dictators of all Latin America. If language means anything, it means that so far as this Administration is concerned the United States will not recognize the constitutional authority of Latin-American governments established by usurpation without the free consent of the unintimidated inhabitants thereof.

"If the United States is to guarantee the integrity of Latin-American countries, they must in turn maintain a kind of government that will not forever threaten peaceful relations between the United States and the rest of the civilized world. If we are to protect their territory, it is right that we should demand that they protect their own institutions."

Championing constitutional government in America, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is in line with the doctrines of the fathers, and in the long run will prove to be the principle

to tie to." Also "it explains the basis upon which President Wilson is proceeding as to Mexico and the other neighbor countries."

While many papers agree with the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) that the President's confidence in his policy of "watchful waiting" is "probably justified," others, like the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), see in it only a "dangerous optimism." In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we read:

"The policy of 'watchful waiting' is no policy at all. If President Wilson was set upon overthrowing Huerta he ought to have been prepared to put some one in his place who would have accepted the Wilsonian principles. But it is now entirely apparent that the President had no definite policy whatever. His interference has brought about a carnival of blood and thunder, with no assurance of anything better in sight. For should Huerta be driven out by Villa or by some other rebel chieftain, in what respect would Mexico be better off? President Wilson does not know. He merely 'hopes' that all will come out right; 'hopes' to see constitutional order restored 'by the concert and energy of such leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.'

"'Watchful waiting' coupled with a 'hope' for the best—that is the Wilson policy, which is just no policy at all. And all the world holds its sides and laughs."

"Who are the leaders to whom the President looks for the restitution of constitutional order in Mexico?" asks the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.), which continues:

"Are they to be found among the Carranzas, Villas, Zapatas, or any of the bandit chiefs whose men have been killing prisoners, violating women, and looting and burning cities, towns, and villages in the name of the 'constitution'?

"No one familiar with the Mexico of to-day can discover among the fierce and unscrupulous soldiers and spoilers who will command the country when Huerta's Government is crushed any sign of the leaders who 'prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.'"

"What is to take the place of the Huerta Government whose collapse the President says 'is not far away'?"

"Is it possible to have a President of Mexico freely and fairly elected?" asks the New York *Press* (Prog.), which answers that those who know Mexico and the Mexicans believe that it is not. So "after this Huerta, what shall President Wilson do about the next Huerta?" The same misgiving finds expression in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.).

Huerta replies to the President's frank words with a declaration that "I have no intention of yielding," and "should this fighting in Mexico continue for years, I shall continue to do my part in it if I am still alive." He also asserts, according to Mexico City dispatches, that Mexico is self-supporting, and that forced loans, if made necessary, would enable him to resist indefinitely. *El Pais*, which is described as the most independent of the Mexico City newspapers, remarks that "President Wilson's words are so injurious and depressing, and at the same time the charges he makes against the Mexican President are so unjust, that it is preferable to pass them by in silence in order not to awaken anti-American sentiment in Mexico."

On the day following the reading of the Message, the House passed the Hay Bill "to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war." Commenting on this measure, Mr. Mann, minority leader, declared that it presaged war with Mexico. He said in part:

"I remember very well when the first proposition was presented to this House in reference to the war with Spain. Mr. Cannon, my colleague from Illinois, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented one day in the House a bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 and place it in the hands of the President of the United States. I was one of the new members of the House. I received one minute of time. I took that one minute to say that at least there was one man in the House who was not attempting to deceive himself, while all the others had said that this was not in expectation of war, but to prevent war. I know that it was because we were expecting war."



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

NOT WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THE FUN OF IT.

These Mexican soldiers have stacked their arms in a street in Mexico City, refusing to fight for the Huerta Government until they are paid and fed. President Huerta's lack of funds to keep his army contented may account in part for the recent Constitutionalist successes.

"I fear that the same situation arises now.

"I do not see any escape from chaos and anarchy in Mexico under the plan we are now pursuing. If this situation runs on very long, it means war."

Turning from the Mexican question, the press find a topic of second interest, and, incidentally, a complete surprise, in Mr. Wilson's advocacy of a change in the method of choosing Presidential candidates. "I urge," says the President, "the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions." And he goes on to say:

"I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist, not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the Senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect."

The President's hope that this suggestion "can be handled

promptly and without serious controversy of any kind" seems to find more encouragement in the comments of political leaders than in the editorial columns of the press. Thus while dispatches record the approval of Speaker Clark, Oscar Underwood, and Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Senators and Representatives too numerous to name, we find, in the Eastern press at least, many expressions of doubt as to whether the proposed reform is either constitutional, practical, or desirable. "I am glad the President has gone to Kansas to get the primary idea and a plan for a party council to make the platform," remarks Representative Victor Murdock (Prog.), and other Bull Moose leaders point out that the President has here appropriated a Progressive policy. Inquiries sent by the *New York Sun* (Ind.) to the national committeemen of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive parties elicited 53 answers, 46 of which were favorable to the change, 3 against it, and 4 non-committal.

Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, admits that the Presidential primary is coming, but thinks that another Constitutional amendment will be necessary first. A nationwide primary, objects Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader in the Senate, would "give the rich man an advantage over the poor man," and "make bribery easier than at present." Southern Democrats, according to a Washington dispatch in the *New*



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS WHO KILLED THEIR OWN OFFICERS.

The 20th Battalion of the Federal Army, which mutinied and massacred its officers, marching to the National Palace to be shot.



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

READY FOR THE END AT THE NATIONAL PALACE.

If President Huerta is in the Capital when the rebels get there—if they do—he will depend on these machine-guns, belonging to the Federal Artillery Battery, to repel any assault upon his official residence.

York *World*, regard the President's suggestion with suspicion as a menace to States' rights; and in the New York *Herald* we read:

"A Federal primary law is a certain precursor of a Federal election law. And with the Federal election law what will become of the now winked-at disfranchisement of negro voters in the Southern States?"

Some are moved by Mr. Wilson's suggestion to say that if his primary plan had been in force in 1912 he would not now be President. "Nothing more radical or far-reaching or extra-constitutional," remarks the New York *Sun*, was ever proposed by Theodore Roosevelt. Among other papers which look doubtfully upon the idea are the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Telegraph* (Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *World* (Dem.), the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), and the Baltimore *News* (Prog.). *The News*—

"does not believe the country is ready either for surrender of the States' right to regulate or provide for primaries as they will, or for restriction of the parties' right to mold their conventions according to their own ideas of propriety."

Other matters recommended to Congress in the message are the ratification of the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the Senate; the passage of the Currency Bill; the institution of rural credits; the enactment of legislation to reduce the "debatable ground" about the Sherman Antitrust Law; a conservation policy that will "use the resources of the country, not lock them up"; Government railroads and a territorial form of government for Alaska; increased scope and equipment for the Bureau of Mines; a "fair and effective" employers' liability act for the benefit of railway employees; and "alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors." Of our obligations toward "our territories oversea" the President says:

"No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights, and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them; but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid."

A BARGAIN-COUNTER BOOK VICTORY

AT FIRST GLANCE it might seem that everybody concerned in the making, selling, and buying of books would be happy to learn of the Supreme Court's final decision that publishers may not lawfully combine to stop the sale of their books at "cut rates." The "consumer" will get his books cheaper and can afford to buy more of them; the retailer will be perfectly free to buy his books at regular wholesale prices from any jobber or publisher, and to sell them at any price which suits his fancy; the publisher will thus sell more books and the author will get bigger royalties. But the publishers point out an error in this line of reasoning. They assert that the department stores will be the only winners—the book-buyer will only be helped in buying "best sellers" and the department-store class of literature; the retailer who can not meet department-store competition in those lines, and who can not exist on his sales of works of higher grade, must put up his shutters; the publishers will find no retail outlet for their more serious, slow-selling works, which the book-lover will find it difficult to obtain. So representatives of the publishers insist that they have been fighting the small retailer's battle, and indirectly the consumer's. But the owners of the New York department store who originally brought the suit have no misgivings. They call the decision "a complete victory" in the "fight against the Book Trust." It "brings to a climax a suit at law which has been fought from court to court for the past eleven years, during all of which time Macy's has sold books at less than the trust-fixt prices." And it means that "the 'Book Trust' hereafter can not dictate the retail price of any of its products." As the New York *Journal of Commerce* tells the history of the suit in its news columns:

"R. H. Macy & Co. sold several books copyrighted by publishers belonging to the said combination at prices below the price fixt. The Book Trust thereupon published Macy's name in the trade as having cut the prices of copyrighted books and forced its members, as well as all wholesale and retail dealers, to refuse to sell them any books of any kind. Macy & Co., however, feeling that one of their business policies was at stake, continued to sell books at whatever price they saw fit, in spite of the attempts of the trust to force them to sell at a higher price as required by the rules and regulations of the combination."

Finally, suits were brought in both State and Federal courts, and the final settlement of the one brought by Macy & Co. means, we are told,

"That the combination of the book publishers has been

illegal not only as to uncopyrighted books, as previously held by the New York Court of Appeals, but also as to copyrighted books.

"The decision means a victory for R. H. Macy & Co. all along the line and establishes for the benefit of the reading public the absolute right of retailers, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to sell copyrighted books at any price they choose."

Turning to the publishers' side of the case, we find the statement made by the president of their association that "there never was any attempt to fix prices by the association," and that "there was never a 'Book Trust.'" Mr. George Haven Putnam, of G. P. Putnam's Sons, makes a like assertion. He then goes on to explain that the efforts to keep up retail prices on copyrighted books have been made, first in behalf of the regular booksellers throughout the country, and ultimately to enable the book-buyer to get the books he wants, and to get them wherever he may live. To quote Mr. Putnam's remarks as given in the New York *Evening Post*:

"The general purpose of the association was, as said, to prevent the booksellers throughout the country from being driven out of business by the competition of dry-goods concerns which utilized books as advertisements, and for this purpose were prepared to sell them at cost or below cost.

"The American who is interested in literature, and who may have the impression that he is going to have the advantage of some cents a volume on his future purchases, will find that the result of this application to the book trade of the restrictions of the Sherman Act will be to undermine the business of the bookseller and to lessen the opportunities (so important in the United States, where thousands of cultivated readers are at a great distance from the publishing centers) of examining on the counters of a well-appointed bookshop the current literature of the day and the standard literature of past years. . . .

"The immediate result of the use of books as inducement and misleading advertising is in lessening the number of booksellers throughout the country, to restrict the facilities for selling and the opportunities of the public for buying. It is therefore the dry-goods concern whose operations have now been legalized under the Sherman Act which works in restriction of trade, and in the development of a 'monopoly' of bookselling even if the books sold are restricted to certain popular classes.

"What the dry-goods dealer has in mind is not the distribution of good literature at a lower price than that at which it will be sold by the regular bookseller, but the bringing into a 'state of mind' a customer (and particularly a feminine customer) who, finding that there is a reduction easily calculated on a popular book, convinces herself that the enterprising dry-goods dealers are selling all their 'fripperies' at a similar reduction."

The public should understand, concludes the New York publisher, "that not only authors, publishers, and booksellers, but book-buyers throughout the country have a direct interest in the maintaining of book-distributing machinery."

Another reminder of like tenor comes from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which observes editorially:

"The fact still remains that there is a certain lack of justice to publishers and to authors of copyrighted books in virtually destroying their special market by the freedom of any dry-goods, hardware, or grocery dealer, to get the books and to sell them cheaply as a mere incident of their own proper business."

DEPOSIT GUARANTY IN THE CURRENCY BILL

M R. BRYAN'S former advocacy of bank-deposit guaranties may be held responsible by some for the appearance of a guaranty plan in the Currency Bill. Yet the action of the Democratic Senators in caucus seems to have been immediately suggested rather by Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats than by the Secretary of State. The name of Senator Hitchcock (Dem.) is associated with the minority report from the Banking and Currency Committee, but with him were such Republicans as Senators Bristow, Crawford, and McLean. One "improvement" they decided to put in the Glass Bill was a provision for a "depositors' insurance fund." This, remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "seems to have caught the fancy of the Democratic caucus, and something of the sort"—to *The Sun's* disgust—"is promised for the bill which the Senate will be asked to pass." According to the summary of the caucus plan in *The Sun's* Washington correspondence, one-third of the "surplus profits from the reserve association above the cost of conducting the banks and the payment of dividends, and after a surplus of 20 per cent. has been accumulated," shall be "devoted to a guaranty fund to reimburse depositors in the reserve banks against loss. The amendment divides the surplus profits in three equal parts, one part to go to this guaranty fund for depositors, another to refund the 2 per cent. bonds now used as a basis of circulation of national bank-notes, and the third to be turned back to the bankers in the reserve association as extra profits." This, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.),

a zealous supporter of the Administration, "is not a very objectionable proposal, nor a very important one."

"It is a small thing compared with the guaranteeing of deposits that has been proposed at various times and tried in a State or two. . . . The guaranteeing of bank deposits by all the banks acting mutually puts a premium on bad banking and imposes a penalty on good banking.

"That objection does not apply to this plan for using a small part of the profits of the regional reserve banks to insure their deposits. The deposits will be made by the member banks, which will be represented on the directories of the regional banks. . . . It is really a mutual insurance scheme by banks in a position to regulate the risks incurred by the regional bank."

But *The Sun* will have none of it. This may be deposit guaranty "in its least noxious guise"—but "banking judgment will regard it as only a beginning." And we read further:

"Opinion will probably be that once the new banking system is headed in that direction, no prediction can safely be made about a stopping place. The best banks will not be anxious to get caught in the toils of such a movement. Yet these are the banks which above all the new banking system should comprise for the successful operation of the financial machinery. It will be a poor system made up chiefly of banks from which the conspicuously fit institutions are eliminated.

"All experience indicates that the best guaranty of bank deposits is a good banking system and good banking under intelligent and alert government supervision."

To another conservative editor the projection of the guaranty



WILL THE CEREMONY PASS OFF WITHOUT A HITCH?

—Bradley in the Chicago News.

of bank deposits into the currency situation seems "likely to be more diverting than the 'red herring' Mr. Vanderlip is alleged to have drawn across the trail some time ago." And the *St. Louis Globe Democrat's* (Rep.) final judgment is that

"The currency measure contains already enough experiments without adding this financial heresy to the mixture. The Administration is said to be unfavorable to it. If offered in good faith, it would be promptly and energetically rejected, regardless of party lines. If designed to embarrass the Administration, it deserves the same treatment."

A "SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE"

A SCHOOL established solely for the purpose of preparing people for such a prosperous, active, interesting, and comfortable life in the country that the city will lose its lure, is something to delight the heart of our Secretary of Agriculture. For he is convinced, he writes to the founders of the Knapp School of Country Life, at the George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, "that the biggest problem confronting us is the rural-life problem, and yet it is one which in its larger aspects has been ignored." The new school, founded in memory of a man who did much for Southern people living in the country, represents, according to the *Mobile Register*, "the first attempt in America to build an institution devoted exclusively to the study of the problems of rural life." What will differentiate this school from the ordinary agricultural college, explain its founders, will be its attempt to solve the big social and economic problems of country life, to show the farmer the possibilities of a career and a happy life without going to the city. The Southern press extend an enthusiastic welcome to the Knapp School, believing, as one editor puts it, that it is certain to perform a "wonderful service" for the South, where 85 per cent. of the people live in the rural districts. For, as the *Mobile paper* points out,

"The school will teach farmers and their sons the principles of better farming, better business methods on the farm, and better living in the country, and thus promote the agricultural interests of the South.

"The school will maintain courses on the college campus and make demonstrations on the Knapp farm. The Knapp farm will be established as an object of interest and imitation for the entire South, a model of its kind. The school will offer co-operation to help convert part of the grounds of country schools in all sections of the South into similar models for their respective communities. It will also help to convert the farms of its friends into such models.

"Everything that makes advance toward a larger and more accurate knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, especially in the South, is very welcome to all persons who are interested in Southern agricultural development. The Knapp school and farm promise to be of material aid, and to make farming not simply more profitable but more cheerful for those who are engaged in it."

It is most fitting, declares the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, that this school should be the memorial to the life and work of the late Seaman A. Knapp. For,

"There has not been a name to which the farmers, their sons, and their daughters in the South are so much indebted as that of this good man, who died a little over a year ago. In organizing the cooperative demonstration work, in promoting the boys' corn clubs and canning clubs among the girls on the farm, Dr. Knapp did three things which firmly fix his name in the history of the great industrial awakening now going on in the South."

The memorial building for the use of the Knapp School, we learn from a pamphlet sent out by the memorial committee, is to be located on the Peabody College campus.

"The farm will be located within ten or twelve miles of Nashville, and will be conducted in accordance with the demonstration methods. It will contain about two hundred acres. Pure-bred seed and animals will be developed. The best de-

vices and implements will be used. Crop rotations will be worked out for different Southern conditions. Demonstration agents, rural school supervisors, State and county superintendents of education, and other workers will make this farm a rallying-point, in order to carry back to their States the benefits of the work done there. Corn-club boys and canning-club girls will also make occasional trips to this agricultural Mecca for inspiration and instruction. The pure-bred products of the Knapp farm will be offered as prizes to the boys and girls who do the best work."

Farmers will be taught "to become more efficient producers, more economic citizens." But something more than the economic aspect will be considered, since "living in the country must be made more convenient and interesting before men and women, boys and girls, will be content to remain on the farm. The Knapp School, by promoting health and sanitation in the country, by teaching improved methods of road-building, by promoting co-operation in providing highways and modern facilities for transportation, will contribute toward the desired end." Finally,

"This school of country life will become a clearing-house for the rural communities of the South, a center for the exchange of valuable ideas and information practically tested. The farm demonstrators will live upon the farm for several weeks in the summer. The faculty of the college will work out their ideas here for the twelve months in the year. The teachers of the South who come to George Peabody College for Teachers for training will cooperate in studying and in meeting the needs of an ideal country community. They will be allowed to carry back home no theory which they have not first worked out and tested in practical life.

"Thus those who teach the adult farmers and their wives will come to understand those who teach the children, the prospective farmers and prospective housewives. The teachers and the farmers will work together. The school and farm will, in other words, be a storehouse to which the practical farmer and his wife will come for tested knowledge, and at the same time a practise school to which the maker of citizens, the teacher, or demonstrator, will come to try out his theories before being allowed to apply them."

OUR FIRST SINGLE-TAX CITY—The most important election that was held last month, in the opinion of single-taxers, took place in Pueblo, Colorado. Other cities, observes the single-tax *Chicago Public*, "voted on questions more or less superficial," but "Pueblo has taken action on a fundamental matter." It is further noted that while cities often elect reform administrations only to see the "gang" come back at the next election, experience in other countries has shown that no city which has once adopted the single-tax system has ever voluntarily given it up. *The Public* has additional confidence in the permanency of Pueblo's experiment because one of the new city commissioners is an out-and-out single-taxer, while "two members of the old board which had endeavored to keep the single-tax amendment off of the ballot were recalled." Quoting further from *The Public's* modestly exultant editorial on the Pueblo victory:

"In declaring for the single tax in municipal affairs the voters of the city have put themselves on record as favoring the first effective step toward social justice. Comparatively few persons, outside of Pueblo, were aware on election day that in that small city was being fought an issue of more importance than any issue at stake in the country's metropolis. Not many more realize that fact even now. But it is a fact nevertheless. The putting into effect of single tax in Pueblo must furnish an object-lesson that must teach other cities the wisdom of adopting the same policy. The experience of New Zealand, Australia, and Canada has shown that no city which has once adopted the single-tax system has voluntarily abandoned it. That is the difference between adoption of a fundamental reform and adoption of such superficial reform measures as replacing gang-ruled officials with better men. While the nation was watching New York City to see whether the voters would overthrow an individual boss, the voters of Pueblo struck at the foundation of bossism. Little Pueblo has done far more than big New York to put an end forever to boss rule."

MAYOR SHANK'S ABDICATION

THE SELF-DEPOSED MAYOR of Indianapolis is anything from a true champion of justice to a mountebank and a shirker of well-defined duties, depending upon the degree of admiration or hostility with which he is viewed by the radical or conservative newspaper you may happen to be reading. Most of the editorial writers, being of a conservative bent, blame him for not using the police force to suppress disorders during the recent street-railway strike, and regard his resignation as the best act of his career. The trouble which led to the ending of Mr. Shank's spectacular official life, as told in the press of his city, began several weeks ago when he refused to place policemen on trolley-cars to guard strike-breakers. He was denounced as a sympathizer with the strikers, and the State authorities were called upon to prevent rioting. When the traction strike was settled, the teamsters and chauffeurs threatened to quit work. Mayor Shank got the consent of the union officials to have the differences arbitrated by a committee of fifteen, five to be selected by the unions, five by the employers, and five by himself, but the employers rejected the plan. The Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had threatened to start impeachment proceedings if Mr. Shank again refused to protect strike-breakers with the police, and when the employers refused to arbitrate, he resigned. The opinion of the *Columbia State* is that "there came a time when the office of Mayor required a man instead of an auctioneer and a mountebank—and the office was morally vacant." And the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, another severe critic, says that Mr. Shank "tolerated private war in a city for whose public order he was responsible," and "goes out of office without respect and in disgrace." Less condemnatory, the *Indianapolis News* remarks that Mr. Shank's retirement under criticism "indicates partial failure on his part in combination with other circumstances." "Looking back over the last three years and eleven months," continues *The News*, "one can not escape the conviction that, despite many shortcomings, Mr. Shank's actions have been those of a sincere man, actuated by impulse more often than by forethought, and whose general desires, had they received proper support, would have wrought much good for the city." The *New York Tribune* condemns Mr. Shank's policies without denouncing him personally, and heartily indorses his resignation:

"It was the only honest thing for him to do.

"The threat of impeachment, made by a committee of business men, grew out of the Mayor's obstinate belief in the use of 'moral suasion' on strikers. Tho 'moral suasion' proved as ineffective in protecting property during the car men's strike

as did the Shank municipal markets in stemming the rise in the cost of living, he, nevertheless, was preparing again to try it on the teamsters in their projected strike.

"A man who believes in sticking to his principles, right or wrong, should not ask an entire community to suffer martyrdom for their sake. The Mayor said that if he could not persuade the teamsters not to strike he would get out, and he has. He deserves the thanks of Indianapolis."

In sharp contrast to this is the view of the Socialist *New York Call*, which thinks he "goes out as Mayor of Indianapolis because he did a brave thing, because he dared face a certain serious situation." Its justification of his policy is thus elaborated:

"What he did while in office shows the new development of Americanism. The people really want to live decently. Shank tried to give them that opportunity. His attempts at reducing the price of living brought him into general notoriety, but he evidently had an idea beyond that.

"When he attempted to settle the strike of the street-car men by refusing to put the police on the cars, then he, instead of receiving applause, was greeted with general condemnation.

"Then he went up against a serious obstacle. There was the possibility of his being impeached. There was the possibility that because he had refused to put the police upon the cars as strike-breakers he would be thrown out of his office and would be branded as a malefactor. There was the chance that this man, who had really started a fight, would go to prison.

"He was right in resigning.

"Who was there that came to consider his

case or to help him? Nobody. He was left to fight it alone.

"He is one of the men that we develop in the United States whom we must turn over to the uses of others.

"There was the case of Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. We allowed him to be sacrificed. Likewise we allowed Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, to be sacrificed.

"When we have a man we do not recognize the fact. . . .

"He is not a Socialist. He knows nothing about Socialism. But he understood a labor problem when it was before him. In resigning he refers it back to the people of Indianapolis. And in so doing he shows what the source of power is and should be."

This article would hardly be complete without a review of Mayor Shank's public career, as his numerous official acts which have attracted attention may explain to some extent the cause of his attitude in the industrial strife of the past few weeks. The story is told in the news columns of the *Indianapolis News*:

"During the earlier part of his administration, Shank achieved considerable notoriety by the methods he employed in handling the saloon situation. Saloon-keepers who violated the law were called before the Mayor, and in many instances he suspended the licenses for periods varying from a few hours to sixty days. In one instance he suspended the license of a saloon-keeper until the latter could produce a certificate from a minister that he had attended church. On the following Monday the saloon-



ANOTHER TRANSPORTATION STRIKE.

Mayor Shank, whose favors to union labor during the Indianapolis street-car strike led to his resignation, here finds himself confronted by another problem in locomotion.

keeper produced the certificate and was permitted to open his saloon again.

"Another fight in which Shank took considerable interest was that for a reduction of fire-insurance rates. This resulted in the improvement of the fire department, three new fire-engine houses being built, considerable equipment purchased, and more than forty men added to the department. The insurance interests, eighteen months ago, announced a reduction in rates, aggregating about \$200,000 a year. A new fire headquarters building is nearing completion.

"In 1911 Shank achieved an international reputation because of his fight against the high cost of living. He found the city market was failing of its original purpose as a meeting-place for the producer and the consumer. He also found that foodstuffs were manipulated by local commission men with the result that the highest prices existed, altho the supply outside of the city was large enough to reduce prices locally if the commission men would permit a large supply to enter the city.

"Shank determined to make a personal test and had shipped to the city sixteen car-loads of potatoes, which he retailed in the city market at 75 cents a bushel. When the sale started the local wholesale price was from \$1.05 to \$1.10 a bushel, and the retail price was as high as \$1.40 a bushel. Both the retail and wholesale prices dropped overnight and did not regain their former high marks. Shank also conducted poultry sales on a similar plan. He outlined a plan to preclude manipulation of foodstuffs, but the plan was defeated by the city council.

"The plan attracted international attention, and Shank was called to various parts of the United States to deliver addresses on the high cost of living.

"Other achievements of the Shank administration were the adoption of plans for the elevation of steam-railway tracks in the central part of the city, and the erection of an experimental sewage-disposal plant. The police department was increased by the addition of ninety men.

"Shank was county recorder for four years beginning January 1, 1903. His campaign for election to that office was made in company with Booth Tarkington, who was a candidate for election to the State legislature. Shank is an auctioneer, is interested in a storage house, and expects soon to begin a vaudeville engagement."

Shank's successor is Harry R. Wallace, who as controller was automatically promoted to the mayoralty. Mayor Wallace

immediately reversed the Shank police policy in connection with the labor disturbances.

LESSENING NEGRO LYNCHINGS—Even a very small reduction in the number of lynchings encourages Dr. Booker T. Washington, because it really "means something in the way of a higher civilization." In the first ten months of this year forty-five persons were put to death by mob law, but, according to the figures furnished by the eminent negro educator, this is a reduction of 4 over the same period for 1912. As one of the leading representatives of his race, Dr. Washington wishes to remind Caucasian readers of the daily papers that only 7 of these 45 victims were even charged with "the usual crime." And in his letter to the press he notes some of the reasons why negroes have been deemed worthy of sudden death by their white neighbors. He cites cases of negroes lynched for "making insulting remarks" to white women, for "frightening women and children," for "being lawless." A colored man in a Louisiana village was lynched "for striking an Italian merchant who had swept dirt on the negro's shoes as he was passing the store." In the case of two colored farmers lynched near Germantown, Kentucky,—

"No motive was assigned for the lynching. The [Memphis] *Commercial Appeal*, the leading white newspaper of Tennessee, in commenting upon the lynching, said: 'Two apparently inoffensive negroes, good farm-hands, real wealth-producers, were assassinated.' The *Commercial Appeal* further stated: 'As far as any one knows, they were quiet, orderly country people.'"

Perhaps one reason for the weakening of Judge Lynch's sway may be found in such an incident as this, which contrasts pleasingly with the other incidents Dr. Washington reports:

"Aug. 18—The sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman; he was tried later before a white jury and found not guilty."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DELAWARE should make its State bird the whippoorwill.—*Columbia State*.

OIL in Mexico is not reducing the amount of friction.—*Philadelphia Record*.

FROM your knowledge of eggs, would you think there could be a corner in them?—*Wall Street Journal*.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE may have won the Nobel poetry prize, but we bet Andrew Carnegie won't give him anything till he gets his name reformed.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

WE have now the interlocking directorate. Shall we ever institute the lock-step directorate?—*New York Tribune*.

HETTY GREEN says the secret of health is in eating onions. Blest if we see how it can be kept secret.—*New York American*.

THE Society for the Prevention of Useless Christmas Giving might also list ultimatums to Huerta.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE purchase of \$20,000,000 worth of toys doesn't look as if the country is in immediate danger of race suicide.—*Toledo Blade*.

THOSE who insist so strongly that we must maintain the Monroe doctrine would do well to find out what it is.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

HUERTA is disposed to think he is another Napoleon. It is usually the beginning of the end when they get that idea.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

"A FARM expert," according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "says that hens need to be amused." Might read the daily egg quotations to them.—*Boston Transcript*.

Looks like an even pull between grape juice and pulque.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

THE drought in southern Argentina has been broken and the excessive rainfall in northern Argentina has stopt. The Roosevelt mission to that republic has certainly not been in vain.—*Des Moines Capital*.

If the new "kick" bureau of the Municipal Research people wants a really efficient head we respectfully recommend Mr. Charles Brickley, of Cambridge, Mass.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SOMEbody seems to have overlooked a good thing in neglecting to erect grand stands at Juarez.—*Chicago Record Herald*.

PRESIDENT WILSON is going to have a hard month, what with the Currency Bill and the dressmaker's bill.—*Chicago News*.

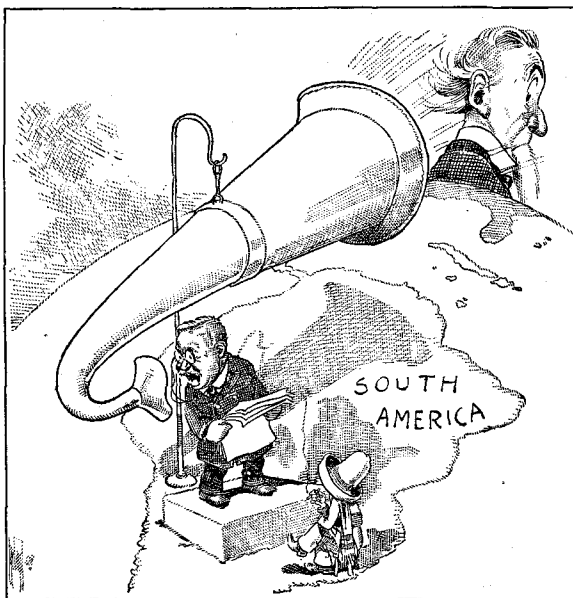
BRICKLEY says he has yet a lot to learn about drop-kicking. A lot of us have still to learn to drop kicking.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A KANSAS CITY man declares that married women make the best teachers. All married men know it.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

THE next logical step in the Mexican situation should be for President Wilson to send a special representative to Zapata.—*Houston Chronicle*.

"MADE in Germany" signs are more discomfoting to the other nations of the world than the fleets of German dreadnoughts.—*Wall Street Journal*.

INSTEAD of making her look like a peach, the new-fashioned gowns cause woman to resemble a sweet potato small end down.—*Houston Chronicle*.



T. R. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

BREAD OR DREADNOUGHTS FOR CANADA?

THE PINCH of high prices has started the cry in Canada for the free entry of foodstuffs, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with his usual astuteness, voiced the demand a few days ago in a speech in Hamilton. "Free food before dreadnoughts" was his text. Premier Borden beat Laurier on the issue of giving Canadian dreadnoughts to the British Navy, it will be remembered; now Laurier may "turn the tables" on him, in a sense, by a campaign for a free market-basket. Many will say at first that Canada raises its own provisions and feeds England besides, so that tariff-cutting will have no effect, but a reference to the Statesman's Year Book shows that Canada imports \$9,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, \$5,600,000 worth of tea, \$16,500,000 worth of sugar and molasses, and \$4,000,000 worth of other provisions, besides \$2,200,000 worth of living animals and \$11,600,000 worth of fruits and nuts. Sir Wilfrid brought out the additional surprising fact that living cost is rising faster in Canada than in England, and said, as the press report him:

"What is of immediate interest to the people of Canada to-day? Not the price of dreadnoughts. There is one thing which at this moment engages the minds of the Canadian people from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean: it is a far more prosaic and far more vital question. It is the question of the high cost of living.

"A table of statistics lately compiled by the British board of trade, which is known for its accuracy, has stated that the cost of living had increased 7 per cent. in Great Britain during the last decade, and in Canada 51 per cent. Now, just one point here. Reflect that Canada produces yearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the local consumption is only 50,000,000 bushels, and the surplus has to find a market abroad. Up to this time practically the only market has been the market of Great Britain. If, then, we reflect that Great Britain has to import all the wheat which she consumes, and if we reflect further that the price of wheat and the price of bread is cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada, then you have to agree with me that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark."

He proceeded to advocate the free entrance of foreign foods into Canada in order that Canadian producers might no longer be enabled by the tariff exclusion of competition to inflate the price of such staples. This new political issue is approved by the Liberals, but some Conservatives deride or condemn it as a mere party bid with a view to gaining influence at the polls. The Liberal Halifax *Morning Chronicle* declares that the question is not a party issue and urges both sides to unite on it. Thus we read:

"Nothing could be more timely and patriotic than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's emphatic declaration for free food for the Canadian people. To make it more significant and more encouraging, it has to be noted that Sir Wilfrid is following, not leading, public

opinion, both Liberal and Conservative, in this matter. He will have the unanimous approval of the intelligence of Canada, irrespective of party. All recognize that present conditions are intolerable, and must be ameliorated without delay. A large part of the necessary food of the people has already become prohibitive in price, and is daily becoming dearer."

The Toronto *Daily Star* also approves "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's clear-cut declarations for untaxed food," and the London *Advertiser* thinks that "of more importance than dreadnoughts to Britain is comfort to the homes of our people," and continues pointedly:

"Wealth may accumulate in certain sections, but the average man has but little share. And when the children cry for bread a dreadnought will not relieve their hunger."

The Montreal *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Witness* is in accord with this opinion, and declares the speech "a clarion call to action." Further:

"It is the speech of a fighter convinced of the high importance and the justice of his cause; it is a pronouncement that comes straight from the heart of one whose whole life has been devoted to the service of the people and the upbuilding of the nation. Sir Wilfrid sees a great danger to the national well-being in the unprecedented rise in the cost of living—a rise which within a few years has changed Canada from one of the cheapest places to live in to absolutely the dearest place in Christendom."

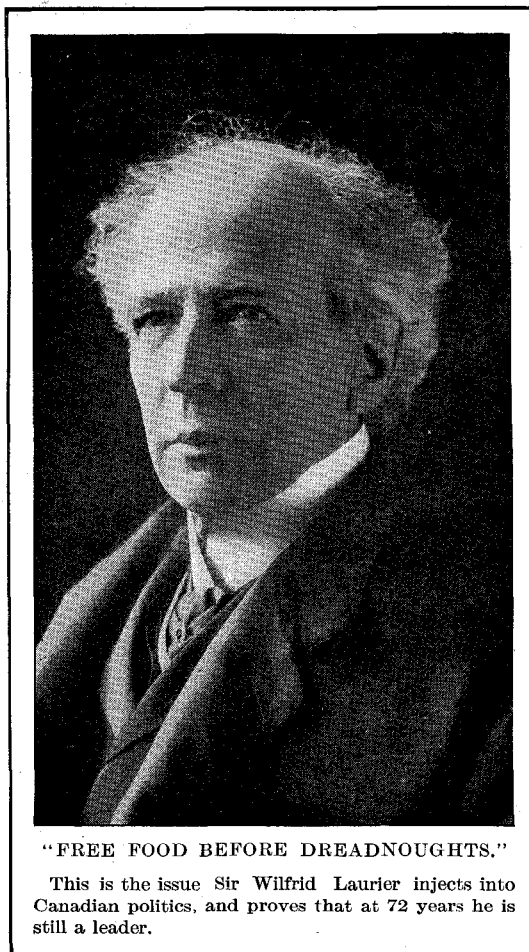
Quoting the opinion of Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the once active political leader, Joseph Chamberlain, that "a tax on bread is the cruellest tax on earth," the Winnipeg *Tribune* observes:

"What would such a man say if he lived in a British country like Canada, where the cost of living is enormous, one great cause of the extortion being the government and supplemental taxes imposed on what the people eat and wear?"

The Conservative press, however, argue that the rise in living cost has little or nothing to do with the tariff. The Montreal *Patrie* admits that the advance in prices is alarming, but is "not prepared to admit . . . that the abolition of tariff laws would bring an adequate remedy for hard times," for "the dearness of living results from other causes, deep and complicated." The Toronto *Daily News*, too, scoffs at "Sir Wilfrid's bad luck in starting such a hare," and tells us:

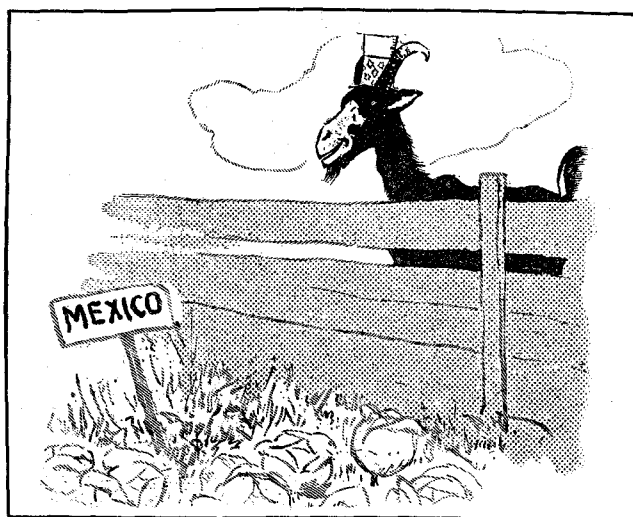
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's adoption of reciprocity cost the Liberal party the loss of office, and it looks as if he has now made another false step on the tariff question. He proposes to deprive the Canadian farmers of all protection on what they sell and still make them pay duties on what they buy.

"But we have additional indications that the Liberal leader's departure is most unfortunate in its untimeliness. Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, who is shortly to address the Canadian Club of Toronto, is one of the foremost authorities



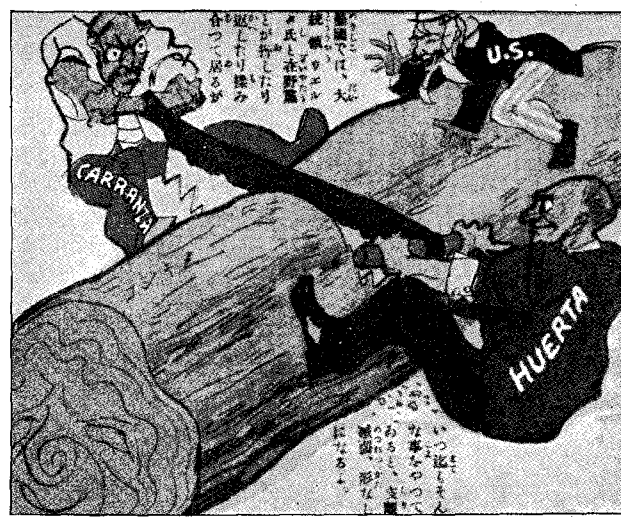
"FREE FOOD BEFORE DREADNOUGHTS."

This is the issue Sir Wilfrid Laurier injects into Canadian politics, and proves that at 72 years he is still a leader.



THE YANKEE NEIGHBOR.
"I wish I could take a hand in fixing up that garden."

—Ulk (Berlin).



THE GAME GOING ON INDEFINITELY IN MEXICO.
The Republic will soon be no more.

—Puck (Tokyo).



THE BRONCHO-BUSTER.
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON—"I wonder what I do next?"

—Punch (London).



MEXICO AND HER CHILD.

—Amsterdamer.

CARTOONS FROM FOUR NATIONS ON THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

in the world on trade and economies, and in his opinion consumers all over the world are about to enjoy a considerable reduction in the cost of living."

The *Toronto News* thus states what it considers to be "the mesh of paradoxes" in which the ex-Premier has entangled himself:

"Unless the cost of living is higher in the United States than in Canada, our farmers will not sell much of their produce there. If it is higher, the removal of the Canadian duties would not cheapen food on this side of the line. On the other hand, if farm produce is cheaper in the United States than in Canada, the Canadian duties can not be abolished without injuring the Canadian farmer. Moreover, we can not have free trade in what the farmer sells without giving him also free trade in what he buys. This is the many-sided difficulty into which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has got himself by his new declaration of policy.

"There is no evidence that the cost of living has been lowered

in the United States by the lowering and abolition of food taxes through the Wilson tariff."

It is a mere "free-food slogan," sounded for electioneering purposes, declares the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, supposed to be Mr. Borden's special organ. To quote the following jeering sentences:

"At last has been sounded the slogan by which the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will once more try for political domination in Canada. After two years of mental vacuity, following the hard blow of 1911, the party staggers to its feet and cries, 'Free food!' It is not to be inferred from this that the state of political poverty in which it finds itself has made the attraction of the free-lunch counter the basis for the cry. It is rather to be seen that hunger has sharpened the wits, and that advantage has been taken by the opportunist Liberals to seize upon the conditions caused by the high cost of living, to make a superficial appeal to the people who suffer as the result."

ZANGWILL FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES

THE CLAMORINGS and violence of the British suffragettes have found an eloquent advocate in Israel Zangwill, the gifted romancer of the Ghetto. In *The English Review* he treats their imprisonments as martyrdom and compares their self-sacrifice to that of the Japanese patriot who commits *hara-kiri*, or the women who welcome the suttee as the shortest way to reunion with the object of their love. In Mr. Zangwill's eyes they are heroines, stoned and beaten, ducked in horse-ponds, obscenely maltreated, imprisoned with drunkards and pick-pockets, sentenced to penal servitude, loathsomely fed by tubes and pumps—yet their woman's war remains unstained by blood other than their own. "Captain Scott perishing in the antarctic snows for lack of food was less essentially heroic than they." Of one of the leaders of the cause this writer says:

"Miss Christabel Pankhurst has taken her motto from Blake:

If the sun and moon should doubt,
They'd immediately go out.

She combines the spiritual assurance and practical genius of a St. Catherine of Siena with the determination of a hustler and the logic of a Bachelor of Laws. There is, perhaps, something of Manchester in her machinelike rigidity. But it gives her the invaluable quality of decision. And never was this quality exhibited more finely than in her handling (from her Paris exile) of the problem of bringing out *The Suffragette* when printer after printer was warned off by the Government. Her refusal to let the Labor party print it was a master-stroke.

"Inferior to her mother as an orator, despite her vivacity and charm, and only occasionally touching the same high note of religious simplicity, she seems to have carried away the graver and greater figure by her cocksureness. It is the young generation kicking at the door. 'When should the Government give us the vote?' 'To-day!' That is the note of Christabel. That the Government would risk an internal crisis that might overthrow the still unstable results of many sessions, that the Irish and Labor parties are only pursuing the same single-eyed system as herself, does not diminish her resentment at not being served first. There is nothing she despises so much as the M.P., she has told us, nor is Parliament a career she would ever contemplate. That sounds like a touch of masculine inconsequence, the one breach in the relentlessness of the female logic."

Of their contempt for suffering, their defiance of death, their daring and persistency, Mr. Zangwill says:

"*Hara-kiri*, the one resource of the suffragettes, turns out to be their strongest weapon. Englishmen are not so brutish that they can bear the sight of martyred innocence. The heroic suicide of a lady of wealth and station on the public doorstep of the Derby is worth a wilderness of fires, and the cross that was borne before

her body at the great funeral was a more victorious symbol than the hammer. Militancy is only successful in so far as it brings suffering to the militants. If this were a real war, could one say the greater their casualties the nearer their triumph? In war you menace the enemy with death. Mrs. Pankhurst is menacing the enemy with her own death. Even allowing the Government merely the wisdom of

knowing that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, the fact that she is not allowed to die, even tho Ministers are at their wits' ends to keep her and the law alive together; is a comforting reassurance of human progress. Four years ago, Mrs. Pankhurst said in the dock: 'Our words have always been—be patient, exercise self-restraint, show our so-called superiors that the criticism of women being hysterical is not true, use no violence, offer yourselves to the violence of others.' Militancy was born out of despair of constitutionalism: out of despair of militancy, Mrs. Pankhurst has come back to the teaching of Corinthians. Crime is now merely a cover for her hunger-strike. Her utter selflessness, the unbreakable energy of that frail body under the Cat-and-Mouse Bill (aptly compared to the Iron Maiden of the Middle Ages, whose iron spikes slowly squeezed out the life of the victim), the noble eloquence which moved the prosecuting Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, to tears—these are beginning to tell even on the clergy, always the last to recognize religion in its contemporary vesture. Even bishops have demanded the death of the Cat-and-Mouse Bill, that bungle of benevo-

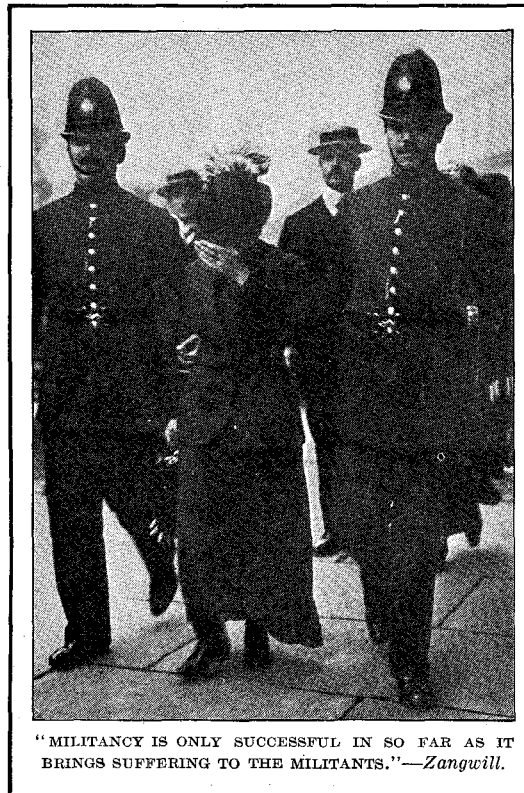
lence and barbarism devised in a panic to save the forms of law, and carried finally through the House of Lords—whose function, according to Asquith, is to 'impose delay'—in sixty seconds. But the bill has been killed without prayers in aid."

Mr. Zangwill concludes with a slap at the shilly-shallying of the British Prime Minister:

"The errors of political novices adventuring in unmapped territory but offering their life for their cause will seem small to posterity in comparison with the Liberal leader's sin against Liberalism. That the protagonist of the people, the historic overthrower of the Lords, should be the evil genius of the woman's movement, is a tragic paradox. Mr. Asquith is a statesman of grave and lofty conceptions and otherwise unblemished honesty, but his latest pose that there is little to be said on one side or the other is more amazing than his ancient antagonism. That was self-stultifying, but dignified; this is unpardonable frivolity. A recent cartoon in *The Suffragette* represents Justice as saying to him: 'Why not give them the vote, and release me from tasks that are an outrage on my name?' And Mr. Asquith replies: 'Now, enough of that, my woman. I've suspected all along you were on their side.' If he did not suspect it all along, he suspects it now. And the public at large suspects it, and is more ready to receive women's suffrage than many a project which politicians palm off upon it. That Women's Suffrage will pass over the body of Mr. Asquith is one of the few certainties of the near future."



"ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT SO BRUTISH THAT THEY CAN BEAR THE SIGHT OF MARTYRED INNOCENCE."—Zangwill.



"MILITANCY IS ONLY SUCCESSFUL IN SO FAR AS IT BRINGS SUFFERING TO THE MILITANTS."—Zangwill.

FERRERO ON AMERICAN PROGRESS

FERRERO, the Italian historian who has written so trenchantly on Rome, Greece, and Egypt, and is now turning to more modern history, is publishing a book entitled "Between Two Worlds," in which he contrasts the settled conservatism of the Old World with the restless spirit of change and advance which is the main characteristic of the present day, especially in the United States. He states that Rome, either ancient or medieval, did not aspire after what he calls "progress." Progress is declared to be a modern invention. Everything in Europe was intended to remain just as originally built. The very monuments and buildings were constructed for perpetuity. But in the nineteenth century America, he says, taught the world a new lesson. Progress, he thinks, is the modern god. Its worship began in the eighteenth century, and in the nineteenth faith in this progress penetrated even the masses, urged on by the immense advances in science and industry. When we come to Marconi and his marvelous development of electricity, we can see how far we have left behind the discoveries of Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Ferrero thinks that the outlook of individuals and nations in these days is too wide and too ambitious. We expect too much and are too apt to say with Cato:

No narrow Utica confines our powers,
For the whole boundless universe is ours.

To quote his description of ancient and modern ideals of life:

"The various civilizations from which ours has sprung were generally characterized by poverty. They limited their desires, they limited their ambitions, their spirit of enterprise, their daring, their originality, within certain definite boundaries. They produced few things and they produced them slowly, and while they suffered considerably from a deficiency of material comforts, they considered the increase of riches nothing more than a painful necessity. But they always sought to attain in everything and to attain through difficulties a certain type of perfection, artistic, literary, moral, or religious. The artistic character of almost all the industries of the past, the important place which was given to the decorative arts, the questions of personal morality, the ceremonial and forms of religion are sufficient proof of this. Quality was considered much more than quantity, and all the limitations to which the civilizations of the past submitted and which excite our wonder to-day were merely the necessary foundations on which the longed-for perfection was based."

He goes on to say that the characteristic of modern progress is a desire for quantity above quality, with the concomitant love of wealth to be acquired abundantly for its own sake. He says that in our epoch science has enabled producers of things beautiful or tending to the comfort of mankind to multiply indefinitely the things in which they deal and to distribute them in the widest and most distant markets. In America this progress has, at the same time, been promoted by the democratic spirit, which opens all the professions to anybody and multiplies personal competition while it also multiplies a competition of things that are produced. The world at present, taking example from America, aims at quick production, at production of things in ever-increasing quantities, and thus multiplying the number of consumers and producers.

But this writer thinks that if quantity is excessively sought after, quality must suffer. To quote his own emphatic words:

"Our civilization has been compelled to abandon the ideal of perfection. It is no longer a nurse of quality, but a promoter of quantity. And the difference between America and old Europe is that in America the principle of quantity is much more energetic than in Europe, where the ancient spirit of quality still asserts itself in spite of every obstacle."

This brilliant historian finally states the problem of progress in the United States.

"The spectacle of this Western world which we are now witnessing, is it in reality a glorious epic of progress or a gloomy

tragedy of decadence? It is not probable that mankind can escape from the cruel dilemma created by this question so long as the present phase of our civilization endures. But the sense of this dilemma after all has been the incentive to that conquest of the earth which man has accomplished and of that prodigious development and progress of which we have been witnesses in the United States."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARMENIA'S SCATTERED CHILDREN

THE POINT OF INTEREST in Turkish history of to-day is passing from Europe to Asia, from the Balkans to Anatolia and Armenia. The Armenians are a race of Christians whose literature is very important, whose national sentiment is inextinguishable, and who for many centuries have suffered from two things—isolation and persecution by the Turks. It has indeed for a long time been the policy of Constantinople to Islamize the whole Empire, whatever the religion of the Sultan's subjects might be. This tendency reached its climax under Abdul Hamid. The consequence is that while the population of Armenia once numbered 3,000,000, not more than half that figure are now left in Turkey, the rest having scattered to Russia, Persia, Egypt, and, farther west, to the United States. Conditions have, however, recently changed. The Turk no longer persecutes and massacres the Christians in the valleys and foothills of the Caucasus, in Tiflis or Baku. But emigration still goes on, and we read in the *Puzantion*, the leading Armenian daily of Constantinople, that good, and not evil, results from this desertion of their native soil. Europe and America are educating these descendants of Japhet, who are being equipped with the knowledge and industrial skill of modern life, and we are told:

"The salvation of the nation is not only from the East, but from the West, from the Far West. The sons of these who have gone to the West, being educated there, by receiving higher instruction, by learning industries and by becoming rich in new enterprises, will remember their fatherland. This is our belief, the conviction of a patriot. So long as the scattered sons of our nation are in communication with each other by ties of duty and right, the colonies do not altogether perish. Pessimists object that the Armenian colonies of old days disappeared, so what right have we to believe that the new Armenian colonies will live longer? Do not America and other nations absorb and assimilate their immigrants into their own national life? There is a truth in this objection. But we must take into consideration two points. The old Armenian colonies for a long time resisted the great force opposing them. But the old Armenian colonies were almost cut off from the fatherland. Traveling was hindered by serious obstacles. Altho now the surrounding serious influence is more powerful, yet the facility of communication, the press, daily communication with the fatherland, keep alive the national spirit. A hundred years ago it was difficult for the Armenian emigrant to return home to marry, and it was difficult for young women to cross Asiatic lands for destinations far away. To-day the marriage of Armenian emigrants with Armenian girls is very easy. Many also have in the fatherland parents and relatives to whom they send money, and the money sent by Armenian colonies in Europe, America, and Egypt is a large sum."

But it is particularly from the United States that the Armenians are to receive the fulfilment of their hopes. Educated and trained in this country, they return to Asia enlightened and equipped so as to raise the drooping spirits of their countrymen and assist in the resuscitation of their national life. To quote further:

"There are to-day about 100 Armenian young men and women who have received degrees from American universities or are on the point of finishing their course. If a part of these find work in America, another part is ready to return back, some are even under oath to work for a certain period in the fatherland. Armenians in America have their churches and schools, and do not forget the Armenian language and history. Armenian students in America who enter universities and those who pursue special courses will work for their nation, and become leaders in the future civilized life of the Armenian fatherland."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



KINESTHESIA, QUEEN OF THE SENSES

THE HIGHEST RANK among the senses is usually awarded to sight. This is doubtless correct, psychologically, but, from the standpoint of physiology, another sense deserves the crown. According to Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, professor of physiology in Tufts Medical School, this is the so-called "muscular sense," which he names "kinesthesia"—the sense through which we are conscious of the motions of our body and its parts. According to Dr. Dearborn, this sense makes it possible for us subconsciously to control all our bodily acts; it enables us to possess that quality called skill; its deficiency, carried to an extreme, may result in utter feebleness of mind, lack of control, and inability to live the life of sanity and normality. These opinions Dr. Dearborn deduces from experiments made by him recently on the behavior and functions of this important muscular sense. Contributed first to *The American Journal of Psychology*, Dr. Dearborn's paper has now been reprinted in separate form, and the quotations given below are excerpts from it. He writes:

"Just as, psychologically considered, vision is undoubtedly the 'queen' of the senses, so physiologically the processes inherently relating to movement, posture, weight, spatiality, etc., are assuredly the most important. In the universal integration of sensations, vision in a way may even be considered the mental homolog of the bodily kinesthesia, as a little thought readily shows. Only now are educators beginning to realize the indispensable usefulness always and everywhere of kinesthesia, the 'feelings of movement.' Kinesthesia is about, however, to come into its own as the primary and essential sense. Without it, coordinated and adapted bodily movement and strain, concomitant to every kind of mental process, is inconceivable, for the (psycho) motor centers in the brain have no known clairvoyant powers, and therefore their function of carefully coordinating the distant muscles, e.g., of foot or hand, is entirely dependent on their continual reception of detailed information as to the relative tonal and contractural status of all the active parts to one another. Simple as this idea is, the immense practical importance for education has as yet hardly begun to seep into the effective minds of educators."

His series of experiments on the physiology of kinesthesia deals directly, Dr. Dearborn tells us, with the functions of the nerve impulses concerned in the so-called muscular sense. The nerve processes that determine voluntary movements have been much discusst of late by

psychologists, while the physiologists have been clearing up the physical side of the same question. Dr. Dearborn considers that his work forges the links connecting these two chains of information. The tests were made on thirty-eight different persons blindfold, each of whom was asked to reproduce, with a pencil, the patterns shown in the accompanying diagram, without seeing them, the pencil being first guided over the pattern. Reproduction thus depended entirely on the muscular sense. The results of the test are thus set forth by the investigator:

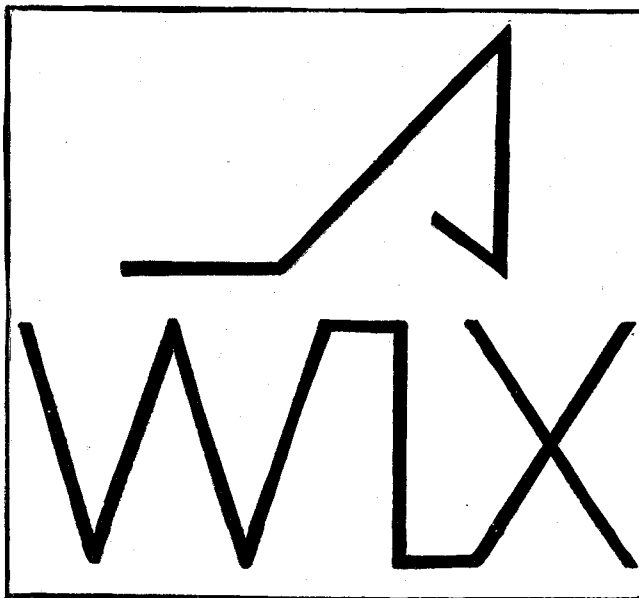


HE INVESTIGATED KINESTHESIA.
Dr. Dearborn finds in it the power that gives us skill and saves us from physical and mental feebleness.

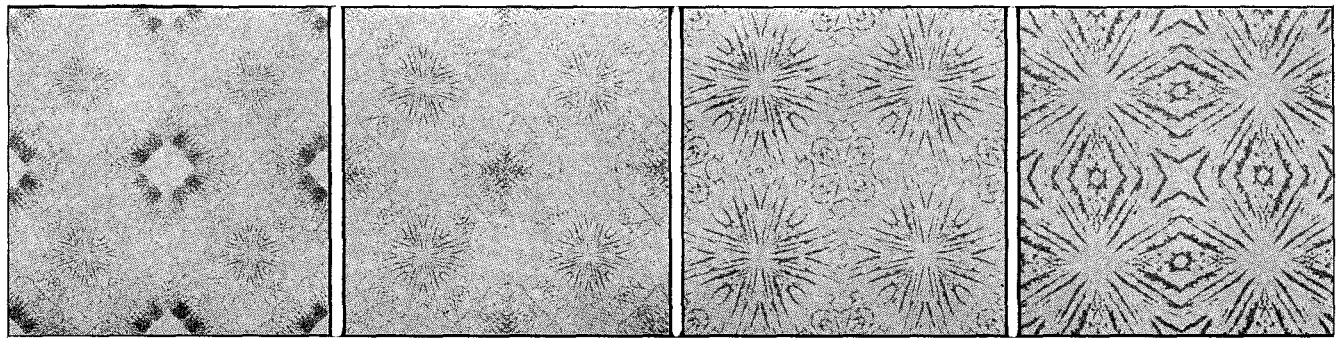
"Perhaps the most interesting for the physiology of kinesthesia is the fact that reinforcement of the conscious movement-sensations by deliberate attention to them tends to shorten the movements and somewhat to lessen the angles between them. In other words, in visualizers, intensification of the conscious kinesthesia inhibits the related voluntary movements. Such being the case, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the function of the conscious movement-sensations is the inhibition, the deliberate active restraint, of tendencies to action. Attention to matters other than the kinesthesia of the active arm, as was demonstrated by trial, tends to stop the performance altogether, or to make it irregular, uncertain, and wobbly. Attention to the kinesthesia, on the other hand, tends simply to make the movements less, while they continue deliberately to the end without hesitation, but minimized. Considering that the movements studied are free-arm movements from the shoulder-joint, tending therefore to exaggeration far beyond their true size, this result becomes all the more striking. Almost no records, per contra, showed enlargement under these circumstances, also a significant fact where the voluntary conditions are so complicated and uncertain. . . . May we not conclude that the more or less conscious kinesthesia . . . has special inhibitory function, as well as the passive reception of jars, vibrations, passive movements, and postures?"

Skill, according to Dr. Dearborn, consists in a "trained fusion" of our outer ideas of motion and the inner control which he regards as the function of the muscular senses. Lack of skill, and especially the abnormal lack known as "feeble-mindedness," now an object of much study in the educational and economic world, Dr. Dearborn regards as due to deficiency in kinesthesia. He writes:

"Without multiplying evidence of the aimless and ill-directed gross motivity of the feeble-minded . . . we may reasonably express the tentative opinion that perhaps even the essence of feeble-mindedness is some lack in the kinesthetic



CAN YOU DRAW THIS BLINDFOLD,
After tracing it? If so, your kinesthesia is working well.



Illustrations from "The Textile World-Record," Boston.

FIG. 1. A PATTERN FROM A SPECIMEN OF CRYSTALLIZATION.

FIG. 2. AFTER CUTTING AWAY PART OF THE SPECIMEN.

FIG. 3. SHOWING THE RESULT OF FURTHER CUTTING.

FIG. 4. A REPRODUCTION OF THE CENTER PART OF THE PATTERN.

HINTS FROM NATURE FOR THE TEXTILE DESIGNER. PATTERNS OBTAINED BY A KALEIDOSCOPIC

receptive fields or centers. These influences or stimuli continually bombard the central adjusters, and so give rise to the activity which, guided and helped by the cerebral gray (biological will and intelligence and motive), results in curiosity, interest, psychophysiological evolution and education. Education is the reaction of personality to its environment; and reaction is inconceivable without kinesthesia. Certain is it that I at least can get no clear concept or understanding of the vegetative impulse to activity in a complex organism, which lacks that kinesthetic deluge of energy into the reflex motor centers by which directly the voluntary muscles are actuated.

"In short, the 'attitude,' actuating and inhibitory, unconscious and conscious, is the creation, to a greatly predominant extent, of kinesthesia."

TEXTILE PATTERNS FROM NATURE

A STRIKING METHOD for producing textile designs from natural products by photography has recently been discovered by Dr. Erwin Quedenfeldt, principal of the Photographic Testing Establishment at Düsseldorf, Germany. The process, which utilizes the forms of crystals, flowers, and other animal, plant, and mineral products, was described recently by the inventor at the Crefeld Technical School. The designs given herewith are from *The Textile World Record* (Boston, November), which has translated the accompanying text from the *Textil Zeitung* (Berlin). We read:

"The camera is provided with a special apparatus by which the image is reproduced in manifold form with as much clearness and strength as with the ordinary camera. The process is similar to that of the kaleidoscope, but no mirrors are used, as it has been found that the reflection of the image from the mirror results in making the photograph cloudy. The new process is very rapid and simple.

"The plate is exposed for the necessary time and then developed. The photograph is printed from the negative in the ordinary way and the design can then be enlarged or reduced as desired. A large number of different patterns can be obtained by cutting the object. This is shown at Figs. 1 to 4. Fig. 1 is a pattern obtained from a specimen of crystallization. Fig. 2 is the design obtained after cutting away part of the specimen. Fig. 3 shows the results of further cutting. Fig. 4 is a reproduction of the center part of the pattern. In this way a large number of interesting combinations can be made from one object.

"Figs. 5 to 8 are other samples of the results obtained from this new process of pattern-making. Fig. 5 is a design obtained from the colored ring of an agate. Fig. 6 is a reproduction of the black and white marking in a piece of marble. This design is a combination of two patterns obtained by photographing the same sample of marble. Fig. 7 is obtained by photographing the yellow and white wing of a butterfly. Fig. 8 is obtained from flowers. This process opens up a rich field for the cotton-print industry. It is recommended not as a substitute for the work of a designer, but as an important aid in obtaining new motives for his productions."

WHEN EUGENISTS DISAGREE

APPARENTLY an international eugenic war is on. The work of the American school, as represented by Prof. C. B. Davenport, director of the Eugenics Record Office, at Cold Spring Harbor, is seriously attacked by the English, represented by Dr. David Herron, of the Galton Laboratory. The difference of opinion between these two schools is apparently of long standing. Dr. Davenport was from 1908 to 1909 coeditor of the English journal *Biometrika* and connected with the Galton Laboratory. His refusal to accept the law of ancestral inheritance propounded by the laboratory's founder led to his resignation in 1909, and to his subsequent entrance into the eugenics research carried on in America under the direction of the Government and the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Herron formulates his criticisms as follows in a monograph, whose essential paragraphs are thus quoted in the *New York Times*:

"Probably nothing during the course of the last twelve months has been more detrimental to the true progress of eugenics as a science than the papers read and the statements made at the recent International Eugenics Congress. In some branches of knowledge little harm would be done by the statement of erroneous conclusions; no public opinion would be based on them, and there would be no likelihood of social action resulting from them. But with eugenics the matter is wholly otherwise; racial improvement and racial deterioration interest large masses of our citizens who have no means of ascertaining whether a given statement is or is not a great scientific verity. . . .

"We have no intention at present of entering into a general review of the current literature of eugenics. We propose to confine our criticisms to certain recent American work which has been welcomed in this country as of first-class importance, but the teaching of which we hold to be fallacious, and indeed actually dangerous to social welfare. We have selected this rounded group of papers because they deal with a very pressing subject, that of mental defect, and in our opinion form an apt illustration of the points just referred to, i.e., careless presentation of data, inaccurate methods of analysis, irresponsible expression of conclusions, and rapid change of opinion.

"Let us try to realize some of the points on which the science of national eugenics has to advise the general public. What advice are we to give the normal members of insane stocks with regard to their marriage? What advice are we to give to the state with regard to the epileptic or mentally defective? . . .

"At last it is possible," writes Dr. C. B. Davenport, 'to give definite advice to those about to marry who do not wish to transmit their undesirable traits. . . . Weakness in any trait should marry strength in that trait and strength may marry weakness.'

"It is absolutely necessary to nail such false coin to the counter, and to do this it suffices to appeal to that Mendelian theory of which Dr. Davenport is such an ardent advocate. Most pathological 'weakness' is said to be recessive, most 'strength' to be dominant. Hence, a 'strong' person is either a

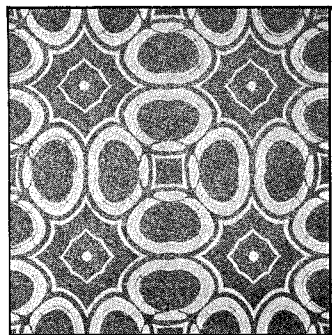


FIG. 5. A DESIGN OBTAINED FROM THE COLORED RING OF AN AGATE.

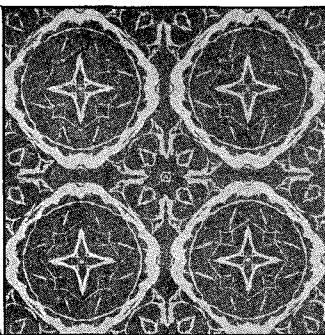


FIG. 6. DESIGN FROM THE MARKING IN A PIECE OF MARBLE.

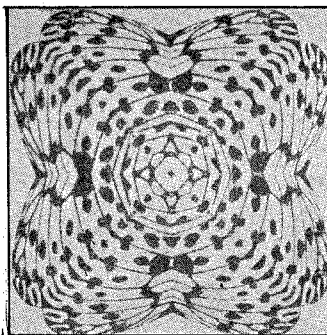


FIG. 7. FROM THE YELLOW AND WHITE WING OF A BUTTERFLY.

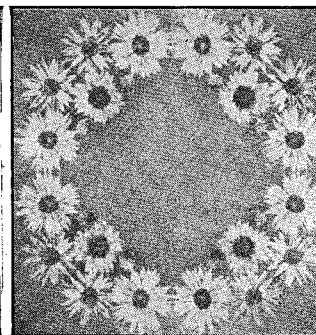


FIG. 8. RESULT OBTAINED FROM FLOWERS.

PROCESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY FROM CRYSTALS, AGATE, MARBLE, FLOWERS, AND A BUTTERFLY'S WING.

pure dominant or a hybrid with a latent weakness. The marriage of 'strength' and 'weakness' would thus lead either to all the children having the defect latent, or to 50 per cent. having the defect latent and 50 per cent. may actually show the defect!

"Yet we are told that 'strength may marry weakness,' altho the penalty is that all the children will carry and 50 per cent. may actually show the defect! If 'strength's' whole racial duty be summed up in having apparently normal offspring who themselves or whose children will marry other apparently normal individuals and develop afresh the patent 'weakness,' then we must indeed despair of eugenic teaching. Hemophilia may lie latent for five generations, 'apparently normal' marrying normal, and then reappear to sweep off its victim."

Dr. Herron believes that those who dispassionately consider the American case must conclude with him that the material has been collected in an unsatisfactory manner, that the data have been tabled in a slipshod fashion, and that the conclusions drawn have no justification. The authors have in his opinion done a disservice to knowledge, struck a blow at careful research, and committed a serious offense against the infant science of eugenics. Every piece of unthorough work, says Dr. Herron, "begets its likes"; others find it equally easy to reach similar conclusions by loose methods applied to inadequate data. "They await the same chorus of praise from an uninstructed press, and from those whose passion it is to tickle the taste of the moment." He goes on:

"When we find such teaching—based on the flimsiest of theories and on the most superficial of inquiries—proclaimed in the name of eugenics, and spoken of as 'entirely splendid work,' we feel that it is not possible to use criticism too harsh nor words too strong in repudiation of advice which, if accepted, must mean the death of eugenics as a science. We are confident that Dr. Davenport's advice would have been as heartily repudiated by the founder of eugenics as it is by all members of the laboratory that bears his name. The future of the race depends on the strong mating with the strong, and on the weak refraining from every form of parenthood. Nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist."

To this, Dr. Davenport replies in the same number of *The Times* that the entire artillery of the Galtonists appears to be directed against the dictum "weakness should marry strength," which was the conclusion of a lecture delivered by the writer in New Haven. Of this he says:

"In that New Haven lecture I was discussing eugenics and not biology. I was discussing not so much a theory in the abstract as a theory applied. I was discussing the possibility of bettering a race by a more careful selection of mates in marriage. I was considering the Mendelian law, not as it is denounced in Dr. Pearson's *Biometrika*, but in its actual operation as a social force in the community. I attempted to put in the briefest form, comparable to the folk-saying, unlikes should marry, the main conclusions of the discourse. . . .

"I did say, and I still do say, that the best single, brief rule to follow is for weakness to marry strength. It is the only single rule that has half a chance of being followed, and what good

is it for the eugenist to formulate a lot of advice that he knows will not be followed? To illustrate by hypothesis: Marry all the strong members of the community. There are very, very few of them, for a 'strong' person, in the strictest sense of the word, has no recessive defects, either visible or latent. Not only will these strong individuals run little risk of having children who are epileptic or feeble-minded, but they can be reasonably sure, for instance, that their children will not be unduly nervous or liable to certain recessive traits, such as non-resistance to infection.

"Then suppose that, as the extreme eugenist would have it, all the lowest in the class of weak persons, those who are insane and epileptic or in whom perhaps these traits are latent, are segregated and sterilized. What is left? You and I—almost the entire community—the great aggregate of people who belong neither to the small class of the strong nor to the class of the extremely weak. They may not have had epileptic grandmothers nor alcoholic fathers, but they may possess defective traits—say, for instance—a tendency to become hard of hearing—otosclerosis.

"I should advise the otosclerotic person, of course, to avoid marrying another otosclerotic person. I say that weakness in a trait should marry strength in that trait. I can not tell that otosclerotic man not to marry—he is going to if he wants to. All that I can do is to give him the best rule that he is likely to follow, and that is, to avoid the same weak trait when marrying, and to select some one who is strong in that trait; tho perhaps weak in another—say ability to spell. As a general rule, it is the strong traits in these two people that will appear in the offspring.

"There is weakness marrying strength. Theoretically it would be better if strength could always marry strength—that is undeniable. But how is it to be done? 'The future of the race,' says the Galton Laboratory Bulletin, 'depends on the strong mating with the strong, and on the weak refraining from every form of parenthood. Nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist.'

"Well, if nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist, then eugenics will for all time be a science shut up within the four walls of a laboratory, having no connection whatever with the life and conduct of people.

"Such a sweeping rule, if carried out, would reduce us in a generation or two to a mere handful of people; most of us would be forbidden to marry.

"The American workers in eugenics have not been unaware of this discrepancy between the pure theory and its application. They realized long since that compromises must be made, and that the only thing to do was to approximate the ideal, that of strong mating with strong, and to encourage the strengthening of stocks which, while weak in some one or more traits, were not dangerously so. We in America realized the folly of saying to the people: You may not marry thus and so. We have put the emphasis on the positive side, giving the best general advice on how to marry rather than how not to marry.

"We have abandoned the Old World scholasticism, and recognized the fact that if eugenics is not a social science it is of little value. There has been a concerted effort to make the work of the Eugenics Record Office accessible for every one, not for scholars and scientists alone. We have tried to place our findings at the disposal of the people who need them, the people who know the least about things biological."

EVERY BOY HIS OWN ENGINEER

TOY STRUCTURAL STEEL, from which an ingenious boy may build anything that a real engineer would make out of real steel members, is now being widely advertised and is a feature of the holiday exhibits. Some of the things that may be constructed in little by the skilful use of this material are bridges, derricks, engines—anything, in fact, from a toy wagon to a miniature printing-press. A writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, December) commends this as a realization of the young mechanic's idea to "build something himself." The boy with a mechanical mind, he says, is seldom satisfied with shop toys. He would a hundred times rather take a hammer and nails, and with what odds and ends he can find work out some idea of his own than to possess a whole houseful of ready-made locomotives and fire-engines, which, to his critical eye, lack many important details. The writer goes on:

"These outfits consist of strips of steel varying in length and having holes punched at equal distances from end to end. Included in these sets are also gears, pinions, pulleys, flanged wheels, eccentric drive-wheels, axles, beams, etc., which give the boy all the parts necessary to build up almost any kind of a miniature machine. The strips are held together by means of small screws and nuts, and the structures that can be built in this way in a remarkably short space of time by any boy are declared to be surprisingly real in appearance. The various metal strips are formed in imitation of structural steel beams, and the young engineer in this way acquires a knowledge of the strength of materials and elementary engineering practise which many weeks of study from books would probably fail to impress upon his mind. He also becomes familiar with the forms of many of the well-known works of engineering and acquires a knowledge of the subject which can not fail to be of great value to him in later years, even tho he may not follow the engineering profession.

"Each piece of material . . . is nicely finished with smooth edges and rounded corners and nearly all the parts are nickel-plated. Everything which the boy would require is supplied with the outfit, even to a quantity of good stout string, for even this is not always obtainable in the home. A complete manual of instruction is also furnished with each set, which shows cuts of eighty different models that can be built.

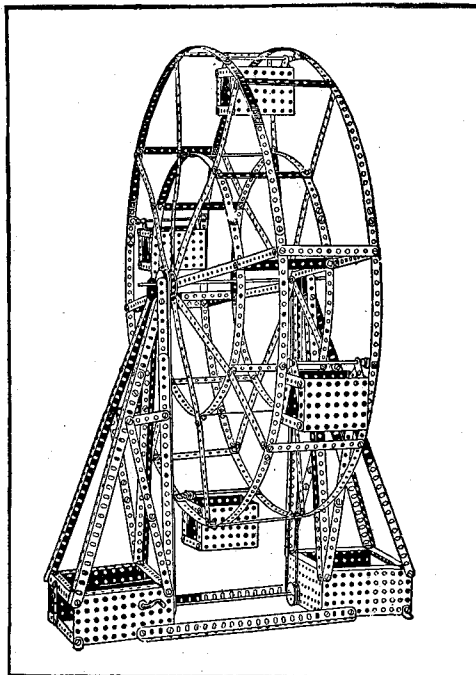
"Small motors, countershafts, and transformers, also supplied, enable the boy to construct his own power plant."

AIRSHIPS AND ELECTRIC FLAMES—Sir Hiram Maxim has given it as his opinion that the Zeppelin *L2*, so disastrously destroyed in Germany, was set on fire by electricity generated by friction with the air. Evidently, if this is so, no dirigible balloon is safe, for air-friction can not be avoided, whereas gasoline explosions can. The aerial press is therefore decidedly down on Sir Hiram. *The Aeroplane* (London, October 30) attacks him thus:

"It is exceedingly painful to all those who respect the name of Sir Hiram Maxim for the undoubtedly valuable work he did in the early days of aerodynamic experiment to see him taking up the attitude he has in the press during the last week on the subject of the Zeppelin *L2* disaster, and it is unfortunate that Sir Hiram's name should have obtained for his views a publicity which would have doubtless been denied to the same theories had they been enunciated by an unknown person. His theory that the Zeppelin was set alight by electric flames caused by the friction of the air on the envelop is re-

ceived with ridicule by all who are entitled to speak with authority on the subject, and it is practically beyond doubt that the fire was the result of a petrol explosion. One must remember that the speed of the Zeppelin at her best is not sixty miles per hour, and that a number of aeroplanes travel at speeds anywhere between sixty and one hundred and twenty miles per hour, yet none of these weird electric flames have ever been perceived on aeroplanes. The various instances cited by Sir Hiram Maxim

in support of his theory deal with bodies moving through the air at speeds approaching 200 miles an hour, and in the case of the belt drive from which he extracted electric current there was definite friction between the belt and the pulley. The flames to which Sir Hiram refers bear, one fears, a relation to the *ignis fatuus*, commonly called the 'will-o'-the-wisp.' The connection between this and Sir Hiram's theories need not be elaborated."



FERRIS WHEEL MADE FROM TOY STEEL PARTS.

SHALL WE BATHE?

A DEFINITE pronouncement against bathing is made by Dr. Elmer Lee, in *Health Culture*, a magazine edited by him. The objections to bathing are usually placed by humorists in the mouths of characters bearing the suggestive names of "Weary Willie," "Tired Tom," and so on; but apparently Dr. Lee desires to be taken seriously. He writes:

"Bathing is an acquired habit, unnecessary and even harmful. Cold or hot water showers or sprays, and any form of immersion, will be injurious in the end.

"Man is an air animal, not a water-beast.

"An aged woman asked me if it was good practise to chill the human skin with cold water to warm it? Cold bathing is recommended as a body warmer, so is a hot toddy of whisky, also a cold cocktail of whisky. Man has acquired many conceits.

"A bathtub is an enemy in the house. It is expensive and adds to the toil of women. Bathing begets false security against disease, weakens and injures the skin, extracts bodily energy and magnetism, and entails on society a needless habit."

These extracts are quoted by the editor of *Brain and Brawn* (Los Angeles, November), who goes on to make the following comments upon them:

"Undoubtedly the bathing habit, like many other good habits, may be, and is, overdone. Especially is this true of protracted ocean baths. Whole baths in cold water should be taken only by those who have a good circulation. To go shivering into the water, and come out shivering, pretending you like it, is as foolish as it is to eat 'sawdust' food, thinking it is going to do you good, altho you don't like it. In such cases it is much better to wade and paddle around in the water.

"The English are fanatics for cold baths in the morning. Some of them break the ice in the Serpentine Lake in Hyde Park all through the winter. I remember there was often ice on the water in my father's hip-bath, which he took religiously in his bedroom every morning. We had no bathrooms in those days. Such a practise is harmful, tending rather to shorten than to lengthen life. The shock is too great, except to those who are exceedingly hardy within and without, having hardened themselves inside by a strictly temperate, non-stimulating dietary and outside by exposure to the air. Otherwise, it is best, in the morning, to take a rub with a damp towel, followed by friction with bath-gloves and the hands.

"When the day is hot, and the river, or lake, or ocean looks good to you, then is the time for you to plunge in for a short dip or a swim.

"Some nations are strong and healthy that scarcely ever bathe the whole body, while the Japanese, who boil themselves daily, have exceptional strength and endurance. One objection to the hot bath would be overcome if people would make a practise of always oiling the body thoroughly after the bath.

This has been the practise in the Orient for thousands of years. In the West it has been altogether too much neglected.

"As to a bathtub in the homes, if you have to choose between the two, better omit the stove."

DENATURED SUGAR

FEW REALIZE the extent of the industrial uses of sugar, entirely apart from its employment as a food. Such uses are increasing yearly. Sugar is used in this way in Europe more than it is in this country. The French Government imposes a revenue tax on sugar and glucose as food-products, which makes the price of sugar about 12 cents per pound; but by a law similar to that which applies to alcohol in this country, "denatured" sugar—that is, sugar to which some substance has been added to make it unfit for food—is exempt from taxation. As in alcohol denaturizing, the substance added is, if possible, some ingredient in the special process using the sugar. Says *Merck's Report* (New York, November):

"In France, an excellent quality of sugar . . . sells, when denatured, at a price equivalent to from 3 to 4 cents a pound, or about what the refiners pay here for raw sugar. This is lower than starch, glucose, or dextrin sells in Europe.

"It may be of interest to note some of the more important applications of this denatured sugar, bearing in mind that in this country, at present market conditions, molasses and starch products are more economical substitutes in some cases.

"Sugar is a common ingredient of many compounds for removing and preventing boiler-scale. As these usually contain alkali, this is used as a denaturant. The shoe-blackening industry uses sugar and molasses to considerable extent. In Europe there seems to be a tendency to use blackings of this older type as less injurious to leather than the newer wax blackings, owing to the solvents used in the latter. These shoe-blackings are made by the carbonizing action of sulfuric acid on the sugar. The product is neutralized, and other ingredients added, such as powdered bone-black, oil, ink, and sometimes glycerin.

"Perhaps one of the industries of greatest present importance, both here and in France, is the manufacture of transparent soap. Originally, the English soaps were made by the costly process of dissolving the soap in alcohol, decanting the soap solution, and recovering the alcohol by distillation. Later, glycerin was used as a solvent, but this made the soap too sticky, so that it soiled the wrappers. The sugar soaps do not have this disadvantage. Hence, many tons of sugar are now used by soap manufacturers in this country as well as in Europe.

"There are over thirty patents for explosives in which sugar is a component to the extent of from 6 to 40 per cent. This use of sugar has been so important in Germany that a special provision is made by that country for denaturizing sugar used in explosives, paraffin or similar oil being used.

"In the color and dyeing industries we find sugar used as a reducing agent in indigo and chrome work, as a base for the manufacture of organic chromium salts, and as a vehicle or 'filler' for solid aniline colors, giving them an attractive appearance. In many cases this latter practise is carried to somewhat questionable lengths, as some of these dyes contain over 90 per cent. of sugar."

Tanneries, too, use sugar in "filling" leather, and, to some extent, in removing lime from hides in the "dehairing" process. This solvent action of sugar on lime and the easy recovery of the sugar by carbonation have suggested its use in other cases where an excess of lime must be removed from phosphates, zinc, or magnesium oxides, and the like. To quote further:

"Tannin extracts are also 'filled' with sugar, as they are on

this side of the water with glucose. Sugar is also used in several chrome-tanning processes as a reducer, and, as in dyeing, for making acetates and formates.

"Ordinary copying-ink is made by the addition of one part of sugar to three parts of writing-ink. Printer's rollers and hectograph pads are made from glue combined with sugar or molasses. The silvering of glass mirrors is another important industry in Europe. Sugar, after inversion with acids, is here used to reduce an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate, which deposits a coating of silver on the glass immersed in the solution.

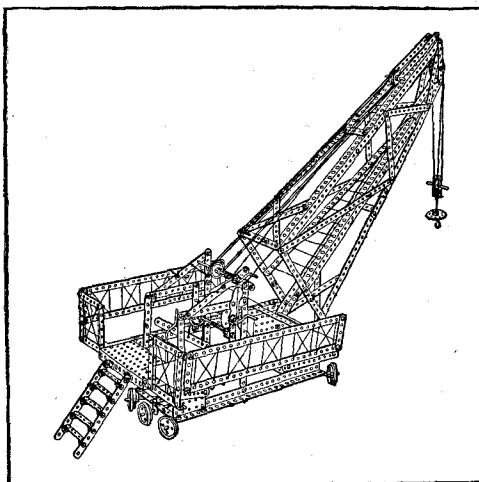
"The hardening and strengthening action of sugar in mortar was known to the ancients in the Far East, and it is said that the Romans also made use of saccharin solutions for this purpose, altho sugar, known as 'Indian salt,' was rarely seen in the Empire. Some of this ancient masonry containing sugar still stands in good condition.

"In recent times, the Museum of Natural History in Berlin has been rebuilt with mortar consisting of one part of lime, one part of sand, and two parts of sugar. Sugar is also used for hardening plaster molds.

"In many chemical operations, sugar is used as a source of carbon of high purity, such as in the manufacture of pure carbon monoxid or sulfurous acid. As to future application it is possible that sugar may become of great industrial importance through its nitro-compounds. Nitro-saccharose (sucrose octonitrate) is a product analogous to gun-cotton, which, it is said, can replace the latter in its numerous applications in explosives, collodion, celluloid, and the like. Similarly, it is claimed, sucrose acetate can take the place of the corresponding cellulose compound in viscous and artificial silk.

"Certain compounds of sugar and benzoic acid also show promise in this direction.

"This list of industrial applications of sugar is by no means exhaustive, but perhaps suffices to illustrate the great diversity of manufactures in which this product appears."



A DERRICK BUILT OF TOY STRUCTURAL STEEL.

ELECTRIC PERILS OF THE BATHROOM—A man is in much greater danger from electric shock when taking a bath than under ordinary conditions, as the surface of the body, when moist, offers much less resistance to the current than when dry. Persons have been killed, while bathing, by currents that would scarcely have affected them outside the bath. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 30):

"Balthazard has recently told, at the Society of Legal Medicine, of the case of a lady killed by electric shock in her bathroom, at the moment when she was pressing the button of an electric bell, between the poles of which there was a difference of potential of not more than 110 volts.

"In ordinary circumstances, owing to the great resistance of the human body, such a small electromotive force presents no great danger; but when the circuit contains, as in the case reported, a large surface of moist skin, the resistance falls and more than 100 milliamperes may pass through the organism, sufficient, at this tension, to produce death by tetanization of the respiratory muscles.

"Currents of even 46 volts are dangerous in a bathroom. It should be remembered that currents of feeble intensity can produce a sudden rise of arterial tension capable of causing sudden death in a person with a weak heart.

"High tensions, enabling currents of 4 to 5 amperes to pass, have quite a different effect. They do not generally cause death, because the modifications of the tissue produced at the point of contact at once oppose a considerable resistance to the passage of the current. The intensity within the organism is not sufficient to cause tetanization of the respiratory muscles and the lesions are, usually, purely local.

"Socquet has also observed a case of electrocution with an electromotive force much lower than 110 volts. There was no burn at the point where the current entered, but at the autopsy the lungs showed the characteristic lesions of asphyxia and even actual laceration."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART



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GIRLS SET FREE BY THE "EURHYTHMIC" METHOD.

"Like young women who had tript into the dreary atmosphere of a motor-screeching civilization from some fairy wood."

RHYTHM TO RESTORE MENTAL POISE

IF IT BE TRUE, as people of foreign climes often assert, that this is the most nerve-shattering country in the family of civilized nations, the gospel of Jaques-Daleroze should be one for us. Neurasthenia, this innovator asserts, "is often nothing else than intellectual confusion produced by the inability of the nervous system to obtain from the muscular system regular obedience to the order from the brain." The cure is a reestablishment of "rhythmic order," and the end and aim of his system of "Eurhythmics" is to accomplish this. Three weeks ago we published a brief article on this subject, but we return to it the more readily because Mr. Philip Gibbs, in treating it in the *London Graphic*, points out its even wider application. Eurhythmics he defines as "mental training to secure perfect self-control so that the body obeys the dictates of the brain." This is obtained with the aid of music, and its efficacy is such that "all ugliness, even moral perversion itself," which is a violation of rhythmic order, is expected to yield to the stimulus. Mr. Jaques-Daleroze is at present in London giving public demonstrations of his exercises, and Mr. Gibbs presents in *The Graphic* his impressions of what goes forward:

"To describe the exercises of those Swiss and German girls who came on to the stage of the King's Hall, with bare legs and arms, like young women who had tript into the dreary atmosphere of a motor-screeching civilization from some fairy wood in the spring-time of the world, would not convey to any reader's mind the extraordinary effect of joyfulness produced by them on the audience, or explain the meaning of this new method of physical training. They marched and leapt and frisked about the stage. They beat out strange and complicated rhythms with their bare feet. They conducted choruses not only with the white wand—wielded as no ordinary conductor has ever handled his baton, with a queer magic in it—but also with their whole bodies, which seemed inspired by the music, so that they became, as it were, the incarnate spirit of a fugue by Bach or of a melody by Chopin. They did, with the most exquisite ease, things which seemed incredibly difficult to the human brain and body, such as beating different times with different parts of their bodies simultaneously. They improvised rhythms of their own by an intricate code of physical movements, and while one girl danced her way about the stage,

another girl, seated at the piano and watching her, realized the silent melody of this physical rhythm, and then translated it upon the piano, so that the pattering feet and the pattering notes, the swaying of the dancer's body, the ecstasy of her arms, dictated the tune which had never been played before. Mr. Jaques-Daleroze himself, a master musician, improvised many different rhythmic pieces on the piano, and after listening, with a childlike attention, to the first few bars, the girls 'realized' it, and, spontaneously, with a kind of awakened consciousness inspired by the instincts of their subconsciousness, danced a rhythmical dream, as tho hypnotized. It was dancing, yet unlike any dancing that we have seen before. It was an ecstasy in rhythm. It seemed as spontaneous as when children jump for joy. It revealed in its highest form the mystery and the magic of rhythm."

The mystery of this new system was revealed to Mr. Jaques-Daleroze in a very simple way. He discovered that his students of music were able to sing more accurately if they were allowed to beat time with their own hands. He saw, therefore, "an intimate relation between physical gesture and musical consciousness." So he invented a number of gesture-songs. Then he turned his attention to rhythm itself, "realizing that it is the basis not only of all music, but of all art, and indeed of life itself." Music, however, is the one art that "most perfectly expresses every variety of rhythm, and which has the most intimate effect upon the physical sensations and spiritual emotions." Hence:

"By a series of physical movements and gestures which 'realize' rhythm, the pupils are led on to a stage when their subconsciousness is stored, as it were, with rhythmic melody and images, so that at last they gain a joyous liberty of physical expression and are able to express not only the greatest masterpiece of music as translated through their own emotions, but also in rhythmical dances to express all that is highest and most beautiful in their own individuality. The whole object, indeed, of Eurhythmics is to draw out the individuality of the pupils, to make them realize themselves, and to enable them to express their own emotions in a rhythmic way. 'It is a fact,' says M. Jaques-Daleroze, 'that very young children taught by my method invent quite naturally physical rhythms such as would have occurred to very few professional musicians, and that my

most advanced pupils find monotonous many contemporary works, the rhythmic poverty of which shocks neither public nor critics.'

"It is only recently that the meaning of rhythm has been realized, tho it has been dimly perceived throughout all the ages. It is the ordered movement that runs, as it were, through all beauty. It is to be found in the wind that chases sunlight and shadows across the fields, in the ebb and flow of the sea, in the revolution of the planets, in the sweeping lines of mountains and valleys, in the windings of rivers, in the heart-throbs of humanity, in all artistic expression, in the order of life itself. It has been most clearly revealed in music, which by rhythm may stir the highest emotions of men and women. Rhythm and vibration in music are the basis of life. Where there is rhythm there is order, and where rhythm is lacking there is no order. M. Jaques-Daleroze feels confident that a time will come when music will be applied in the broader general sense to education, physical as well as mental. He is working along this principle, and his system of Eurhythmics, which has many thousands of students in Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Switzerland, England, and elsewhere, is likely to revolutionize all methods of physical and mental culture. It is a training in the joyous liberty of the body and brain, governed by the deepest laws of beauty."

FUTURISM AND VAUDEVILLE

THOSE AT A LOSS in trying to "place" Futurism in its relation to other arts will be relieved to have this done for them by the leader of the movement. He allies it with the music-hall show, or vaudeville, as we call it, only he would have the music-hall manager try for even more daring effects by taking liberties with the audience, as outlined in some detail below. England takes her variety theater with a seriousness that is little short of awful. It is only recently that the King and Queen paid their second visit to an amusement house of that ilk, and now all newspaperdom, led by the Bishop of Kensington and Mr. Bernard Shaw, is discussing the morals of music-hall shows. It is natural that *The Daily Mail* should go them all one better by securing Signor Marinetti, the leader of the Futurist movement, to interpret the modern music-hall "as seen through his own remarkable temperament." Mindful, no doubt, that the same syndicate owns and controls the *London Times*, this journal accepts "no responsibility for this effusion, which is sure to interest both those who understand it and those who do not." Signor Marinetti begins by expressing the profound disgust felt by all Futurists for the contemporary stage, "because it stupidly fluctuates between historic reconstruction (pastiche or plagiarism) and a minute, wearying, photographic reproduction of actuality." But they delight, he says, in the music-hall because there, as in the smoking-concert, circus, cabaret, and night club, is offered "the only theatrical entertainment worthy of the true Futurist spirit." Why?

"Futurism exalts the variety theater because, born as it were with us, it fortunately has no tradition, no masters, no dogmas,

and subsists on the moment. The variety theater is absolutely practical because it aims at entertaining and amusing the public by performances either comic or startling to the imagination. The authors, actors, and mechanics of the variety theater exist and conquer their difficulties only for one purpose, that of everlastingly startling by new inventions. Hence the absolute impossibility of stagnation or repetition, the desperate emulation of brain and muscle to beat all previous records in agility, speed, strength, complexity, and grace.

"The variety theater offering the most lucrative medium for endless inventive effort most naturally produces what I call the *Futuristic Wonder*, a product of modern mechanism. It presents caricature in its fullest form, foolery of the deepest kind, impalpable and delicious irony, absorbing and decisive symbols, torrents of irrepressible hilarity, profound analogies between human beings and the animal, the vegetable and the mechanical world; swift revelations of cynicism, a network of spritely wit, puns, and cock-and-bull stories which pleasantly fan the intellect; all the scales of laughter to relax the nerves; all the scales of such fun, foolery, doltishness, absurdity as insensibly urge the soul to the very edge of madness; all the new meanings of light, sound, noise, and speech and their mysterious, inexplicable correspondence with the most unexplored centers of our sensibility.

"The modern variety theater is the overflowing melting-pot of all those elements which are combining to prepare our new sensibility. It lends itself to the ironical decomposition of all our worn-out prototypes—the beautiful, the great, the solemn, the religious, the fierce, the seductive, the terrible; and also to the abstract forecasting of those new prototypes which shall succeed them.

"The variety theater is the only kind of theater where the public does not remain static and stupidly passive, but participates noisily in the action, singing, beating time with the orchestra, giving force to the actor's words by unexpected tags and queer improvised dialogs.

"In that it brutally strips woman of all her veils, of the romantic phrases, sighs, and sobs which mask and deform her. On the other hand, it shows up all the most admirable animal qualities of woman, her powers of attack and of seduction, of treachery, and of resistance. The variety theater is a school for heroism by reason of its various record difficulties to be beaten and record efforts to be surpassed, which produce on its stage a strong and healthy atmosphere of danger (looping the loop on a bicycle, in a motor-car, or on horseback). The variety theater is the only school to be recommended to adolescents and young people of promise, because it explains in the swiftest and most striking manner the most mysterious sentimental problems of life and the most complicated political events. In fact, the variety theater explains and most luminously illustrates the dominating laws of life:

"The interpenetration of separate rhythms.

"The inevitable nature of lying and contradiction.

"The synthetic combination of speed with transformation.

"The variety theater is, of course, antiacademical, primitive, and ingenuous, and therefore all the more significant by reason of the unforeseen nature of all its fumbling efforts. . . . The variety theater destroys all that is solemn, sacred, earnest, and pure in Art—with a big A. It collaborates with Futurism in the destruction of the immortal masterpieces by plagiarizing them, parodying them, and by retailing them without style, apparatus, or pity."

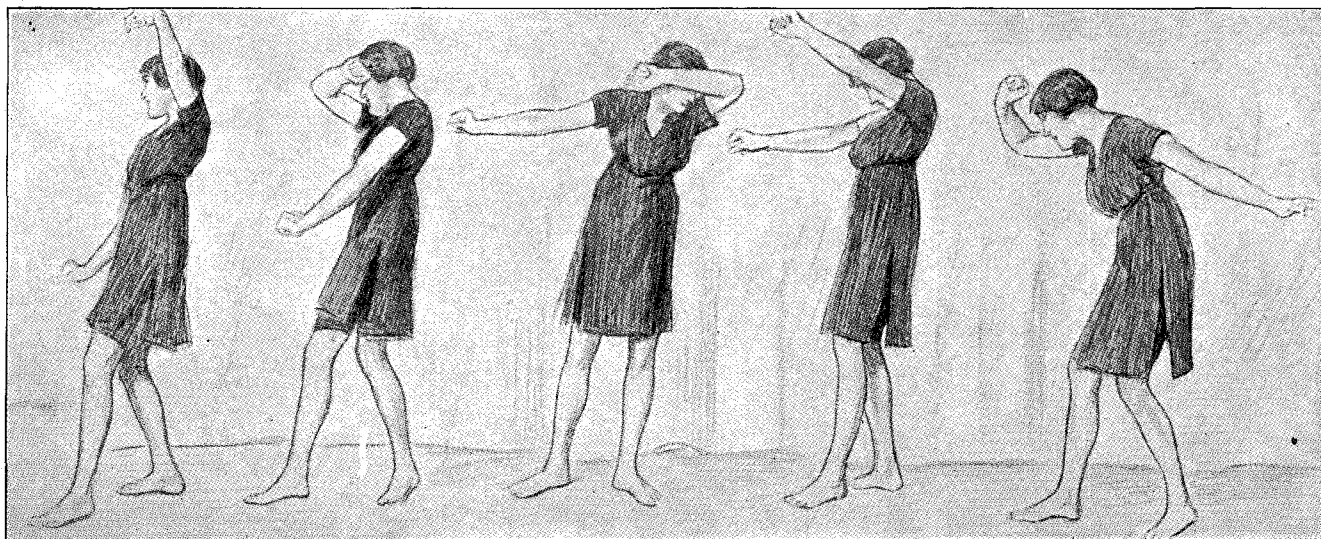
His suggestions for perfecting the music-hall along Futurist lines are a trifle startling:

"It is absolutely necessary to abolish every vestige of logic



JACQUES-DALEROZE AND HIS PUPILS.

"It is a fact," he says, "that very young children, taught by my method, invent quite naturally physical rhythms such as would have occurred to very few professional musicians."



IN DIFFERENT WAYS THEY REALIZE THEMSELVES.

They are some of Jaques-Dalcroze's pupils, drawn by Balliol Salmon to show the varying results of music on different temperaments.

in the performances of the variety theater; to exaggerate luxury; multiply contrasts, and give the supreme place on the stage to the improbable and the absurd . . . green hair, violet arms, blue neck, orange chignons, etc.). Futurism wants to abolish those Parisian revues whose *compère* and *commère* merely replace the chorus of the Greek tragedy. Out upon logic and consecutive idea!

"To introduce surprise and some necessity for action in the audience, I hazard a few random suggestions: To smear gum on a stall so that its occupant may be stuck to his seat and excite general hilarity. Naturally the evening coat or dress would be paid for by the management. To sell the same place to ten different persons; obstructions, discussions, and quarrels will necessarily follow. To offer free seats to ladies and gentlemen who are notoriously cracked, irritable, or eccentric—calculated to provoke immense rows by bizarre or objectionable behavior.

"To debauch systematically all classical art, producing, for instance, in one single evening all the Greek, French, and Italian tragedies in abridged form. To enliven the works of Beethoven, Wagner, Bach, Bellini, Chopin, by cutting into them with Neapolitan songs. To soap carefully the planks of the stage so that the actors may slip up at the most tragic moments.

"To encourage in every way the genus of the American eccentric, all his mechanical grotesque effects, his coarse imagination, his immense brutality, his surprise waistcoats and his baggy trousers, deep as a ship's hold, from which will be brought out, with a thousand other cargoes, the great Futurist hilarity which shall rejuvenate the face of the earth."

THE GREED OF CONCERT AUDIENCES

THE AMERICAN CONCERT PUBLIC seem frequently to resolve themselves into a prodigious *Oliver Twist* in their demands for "more." Often the request begins its utterance before the performer has even had a chance to finish his program. Then there is the odd exhibition of frenzied women who rush to the edge of the concert platform and demand still more of a distinguished pianist, for example, quite ignoring his exhausting two hours or more, as the case may be. Mr. Josef Hofmann recently taught a Philadelphia audience a lesson. After his "very beautiful performance" of a Schumann concerto with the Philadelphia Orchestra at an afternoon concert the applause, we are told, lasted fourteen minutes. The same demonstration stretched to sixteen minutes in the evening, but Mr. Hofmann played no encore at either. The result was grumbling, to which the pianist responds in a letter to *The Public Ledger*:

"First of all, I would like your readers to know that I did not treat the Philadelphia public in any sense in an exceptional manner. It has been a fixed principle with me for many years

not to play an encore in any orchestra concert. The reasons for this are two, and they have been accepted and indorsed by the most prominent musicians and all the leaders of symphony concerts throughout the world. One of these reasons is that the piano as an instrument, in comparison with the orchestra, is but a monochrome. The orchestra, speaking figuratively, is an oil-painting. If we listen from the beginning of a performance to the piano alone our ear becomes attuned to this sort of musical expression, and we do not miss the absolute colors which only an orchestra can produce. A piano alone, however, after we have enjoyed all the splendor of colors and the endless volume of a big orchestra's sonority (or the combination of piano and orchestra, which even increases the possibilities) can not give us any satisfaction whatever, and we can not get back to the monochrome-like qualities of a piano and obtain an artistic and satisfying result. Such an attempt always brings an anticlimax from a musician's point of view.

"This is one reason. But there is another, and a more important one. A symphony concert consists of a carefully studied musical unity. One piece must harmoniously fit with the others. One composition must be chosen with regard to the one before it and the one that follows it. The conductor who makes up a program not only seeks for the instinctive harmony of each work that he selects, but he also tries to bring one composition into harmony with all the others on his program. Any strange element, therefore, accidentally inserted, such as an encore, between the harmoniously arranged compositions necessarily causes a dissonance and upsets the artistic proportions. Being a sincere admirer of art, and therefore of proportions, I am always anxious to eliminate every personal element, such as a desire for personal success, when I play with an orchestra in a symphonic concert, and do my best to help the artistic cause of the concert as a whole.

"I assure you that these were the reasons that actuated my refusal to give an encore, and I regret that I was the cause of the delay in the performances through the misunderstanding between the public and myself."

The Public Ledger sustains Mr. Hofmann's position and adds a rebuke to the applauders, who caused "a great many persons who went to the Academy to hear music, and not to listen to hand-clapping, stamping, and whistling," to be defrauded, for in many instances they had trains to catch or engagements to keep. It adds:

"In Mr. Hofmann's case it was not for a moment a question of unwillingness to play. His recital programs have always given proof of his unstinted generosity when he was the sole artist and the piano the only instrument. His courageous defense of his own ethical standards as a thoughtful and sincere musician raises the whole issue of the propriety of destroying the integrity of the thoughtful arrangement of a symphony program.

"Those who approve of the maintenance of the highest standards and ideals in musical art must admit the validity of the arguments which he advances."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



A PANTOMIME OF THE NATIVITY

THE FIRST REPRESENTATION of the Nativity to be given in five centuries, probably, was performed last year at Pomfret, Connecticut. With the same spontaneous impulse, says Ella M. Boulton, as religious ceremonial in early England developed into the miracle-play, so these scenes took form in the little New England town. Furthermore, "even as the Passion Play has become a part of Oberammergau, so the Pantomime of the Nativity has become a fixt and solemn feast at Pomfret." In scene after scene, with music or spoken word accompanying the action, the little drama of Christ's birth was presented. It was a formidable setting, declares the writer in *Country Life in America*: "a New England village of most unyielding traditions, complicated—not tempered—with every sort of modern cosmopolitan influence." "Nothing could be more out of the ordinary than the enactment of these holy mysteries of Bethlehem in any modern American village." This is the tale of what was done:

"Two months earlier our Neighborhood Association had been organized, and had already proved itself responsive to every call upon it. We had not believed that its varying elements would make common cause so readily. It had developed a surprising unity of interests, and a sympathetic and hearty cooperation in developing those interests. And now Christmas was approaching, supreme season of festival and celebration. What should we do to commemorate it—we, whose very foundation-stone was brotherhood, community of interests, fellowship, good will?

"Back of us were three church societies: the Congregational, sentinel and saint of every New England village; the Episcopal, always proudly assured in its sense of power; and the far-reaching, never-flagging Roman Catholic. All three are generous in their response to the material demands of Christmas, as they are devout in spiritual ministrations at this and all seasons of the year. From all three, and from without the church, we draw our membership. Not only are we of many creeds, but of many vocations, and especially of many nations. Our Irish and Swedish membership equals our native Puritan element; we have a number of English and Scotch members, and a few Swiss, Italian, Portuguese, Canadians, and negroes.

"As to vocation we are largely working people, and are of all trades—domestic workers, day-laborers, carpenters and builders, preachers, teachers, painters, plumbers, merchants, farmers. It is true that in our community we have a large number of the leisure class, so called. Who shall say that they are not the busiest of all classes? Certainly from them we draw a sympathetic and helpful portion of our membership."

The festival, it was seen, must reach all and represent all.

"It must be joyous, comforting, uplifting":

"Above everything else it must be expressive of the great event that it commemorates. Throughout the ages Christmas has never weakened in its tremendous significance. Bells ring, candles glow, greetings and gifts and good cheer abound; but always, below these surface manifestations, there is the Manger at Bethlehem, the transfigured Mother, the pondering Joseph, the dumb brutes, the night, the stars, the shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night, the glory of the Lord, the heavenly hosts, the miracle of miracles. Our impulse was toward the wonderful reality. We did not approach the undertaking without trepidation. With material so heterogeneous, could we maintain the solemnity of our subject, sacred in itself and wrapt round with centuries of mystical beauty?

"Our shepherds were boys from the farms; our angelic hosts were made up of girls in their teens; our wise men were, one a Frenchman, one a Moor, and one a native of New England stock; by trade they were a plumber, a

day-laborer, and the village storekeeper and postmaster; the retinues of the *Magi* were schoolboys, as full of life and spirit and mischief as the average boy; *Joseph* was an Italian laborer, *Mary* a young Irish girl. The only representative of the brute world was *Laddie*, our beautiful collie, typical of the shepherd's calling. *Laddie* had had no more dramatic training than the others, but his instinct proved, like theirs, perfect. When, a few months later, he died, he was mourned far and wide as the 'dog that came with the shepherds to see the Babe in the manger.'

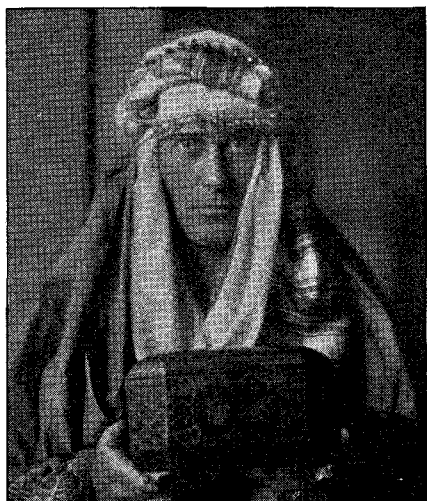
"The event proved that faith in our people, however great, was still less than their due. Nothing more beautiful came of our miracle-play than the devout spirit of our young actors. It seemed to our Italian workman an astounding thing that he should take the rôle of *San Giuseppe*, but no art could have taught



Pictures by Ella M. Boulton and Beatrice Stevens.

THE MANGER IN PANTOMIME.

The Christmas story has become an annual observance at Pomfret, Conn., as the Passion Play at Oberammergau is given decennially. In both cases the actors are drawn from the local community, whose devout spirit no art could teach.



A FRENCHMAN.



A FARM BOY.



A MOOR.

A SHEPHERD AND TWO OF THE MAGI.

All nations, classes, and trades are represented on a basis of equality in the Pomfret pantomime of "The Nativity."

him the profound gravity that he assumed. It came from within, from the solemn realization of the verities. There is sometimes in human nature a certain simplicity that responds like the heart of a child to the elemental without. This quality, nurtured beyond any doubt by country life, has shown itself more and more to be characteristic of our people.

"When the curtain fell upon the last scene of our little drama there was silence—a silence of deep emotion. The lights came on with an incongruous glare, thrusting us with a rude jolt forward into the twentieth century. They disclosed an audience unable to speak. The 'Silent Night' melody that still filled the air resolved itself again into words in an effort to make articulate the spell that kept us dumb. Haydn, even in his greatest masterpieces, never surpassed this theme in its elemental, pastoral quality, so touchingly eloquent of the open country, the starlight, the rudeness and homeliness of the stable, the peace, the calm, the vastness of the event. It is not without significance that it was this hymn which opened the services about the first great public Christmas-tree in Madison Square, New York, last December."

A TEMPERANCE LESSON FROM EUROPE

WITH LIQUOR-DRINKING in disfavor in high places, and its sale widely forbidden, this country is nevertheless consuming more liquor per capita every year, while in Europe, where "everybody drinks," the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing. At least, one eminent temperance worker, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, believes such to be the case. He calls it "the riddle of reformers the world over," that "countries with little or no prohibition are decisively reducing the national per capita consumption of liquors, while the United States, with more prohibition than any other country, has never succeeded in accomplishing such reduction in the nation as a whole, except temporarily in years of financial depression." Here are some of the facts, as Dr. Crafts cites them in *The Continent* (Chicago):

"I got directly from the German Government in Berlin official figures showing that the per capita consumption of beer in Germany steadily decreased from 125.1 liters (about 1½ quarts to the liter) in 1900 to 98.6 in 1910. An unusual summer sent this consumption thermometer up to 106.4 in 1911, but it was still 19 liters below the figures of 1900. The consumption of distilled liquors also decreased, but in less marked degree. Germany still consumes nearly twice as much beer per capita as the United States, and twice as much per capita of stronger liquor—a conclusive answer to those who argue that free use of beer will displace whisky.

"The fact to be faced is that Germany, with no prohibition and no temperance lesson laws, is steadily reducing the per capita con-

sumption of liquors by out-of-school temperance education and organization; that is, by an organized abstinence movement led by university professors and the Emperor, and by labor leaders. An authoritative statement of the Emperor's near-abstinence is that 'the Emperor takes alcohol only as far as the duties of representation require.' The first known abstainer in Germany heroically took the pledge so recently as 1893 in the face of universal ridicule, and now there is a third of a million not only pledged but organized in local lodges of Good Templars and other societies, to whose ranks 100,000 were added last year.

"Bulgaria, with no prohibition, has only one-eighth as large a per capita consumption as Germany and only one-fourth as large as ours, in part because of the temperance literature circulated by a missionary, Rev. J. F. Clarke, but more because of the moral influence for abstinence of Mohammedan scruples.

"In Holland, with no help from legislation, there has been a per capita reduction directly due to an abstinence movement distinctly Christian, led by the minority of abstaining preachers.

"In Great Britain there has been a reduction of consumption with not even a local-option law, until recently for Scotland only. But every third child is enlisted early in abstaining juvenile temperance societies.

"Norway, with only a little 'dry' territory as yet, has reduced the consumption and consequences of drink, not by the now discredited 'Norwegian system' of so-called 'disinterested management' with its 4 per cent. dividends and good salaries and big subsidies, but by local option in part and chiefly by the organization of every tenth person in total-abstinence armies. In Sweden there is reduced consumption also with little aid from law as yet. Of the Socialist members of Parliament eighty-four are total abstainers and workers for prohibition. Of the total 350 members of Parliament 153 are avowed and aggressive abstainers."

So, remarks Dr. Crafts, "dry land" is in sight "as far away as Scandinavia," and he adds:

"The only thing that might prevent the early enactment of prohibition there is the amazing failure of Americans to reduce our per capita consumption of liquors and the non-enforcement of 'dry' laws, which partly explains it; and the still more fundamental reason for it, that we have grossly neglected educational temperance work in public schools and even in Sunday-schools, and most of all out of school, and have not given due effort to the enlistment and organization of abstainers."

We have done much in this country. "We have reduced the per capita consumption of liquors by local and larger prohibition in the mostly rural 'dry' areas"; but, we are told, "because the big cities were manifestly beyond the reach of prohibition we have seldom even tried to pledge individuals there and organize them to help each other in the good old way, with the result that the city facilities for drinking have been increased rather than restricted, and the increase in consumption of liquors in the cities has more than offset the decrease in more

rural territory." What we need, says Dr. Crafts, "is not less legislation, but more education." As he thinks,

"There are good reasons to believe the prohibition cause would be much further ahead in the Old World but for the big question mark that many sheriffs and judges of Maine have put into the legislation there. Prohibition for foreign lands is at this hour being delayed by every true report of non-enforcement in American 'dry' territory, and most of all by our failure to reduce per capita consumption, for which preachers and teachers and Christian parents who have not promoted organized abstinence must share the blame.

"The world-wide injury done by our neglect to elect faithful executives and promote personal abstinence will become tragic in its effect on other lands if there is not a marked change for the better before the fifteenth international congress on alcoholism brings here in 1915 a host of antialcohol experts who will take pains to see for themselves just what we are doing and are not doing."

MILLIONS FOR CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

FOUR MILLIONS might not seem too large a sum for New York to devote to the Christian welfare of its young men and women. The upshot of its two weeks' campaign proved the surmise a fact. Philadelphia had raised \$1,000,000 by the "whirlwind" methods advocated by Mr. Charles S. Ward, and other places had given in their proportions. Besides, the whirlwind collector was again "on the job" and had 1,000 assistants to spread the appeal. The two weeks found the sum short by a few hundred thousands, but twenty-four hours' grace completed and exceeded the goal by over \$52,000. No contribution was regarded as too small, tho some were looked upon, perhaps humorously, as too large. From a penny to \$500,000 was asked. Above the latter sum it was thought not wise to go so as not to spoil the fun of campaigning. Mr. John D. Rockefeller stands alone as the giver of the maximum, but the second largest giver is Mrs. Willard D. Straight, who contributed \$300,000. The impression that the entire amount was raised in fifteen days, however, needs some slight correction. It was a year ago that the efforts began. At that time five women—Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Finley Shepard, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, and Mrs. John French—contributed \$800,000 for the National Board Building and the site on which it stands. This building, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street, is completed and in working order. Most of the remaining \$4,000,000 will be apportioned to building purposes for the two associations,

the women's branch getting three-fourths of the fund. The distribution is as follows:

YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Central building.....	\$600,000
Harlem building.....	500,000
Boarding home.....	350,000
Central Club for Nurses.....	400,000
West Side Branch.....	50,000
Building for Colored Women's Branch.....	100,000
Current expenses (two years).....	150,000
Equipment and adjustment.....	50,000
National board building.....	800,000

Total.....\$3,000,000

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Bowery branch.....	\$390,000
Union branch.....	360,000
Colored Men's branch.....	150,000
Williamsbridge branch.....	40,000
Intercollegiate branch.....	20,000
Contingent and adjustment fund.....	40,000

Total.....\$1,000,000

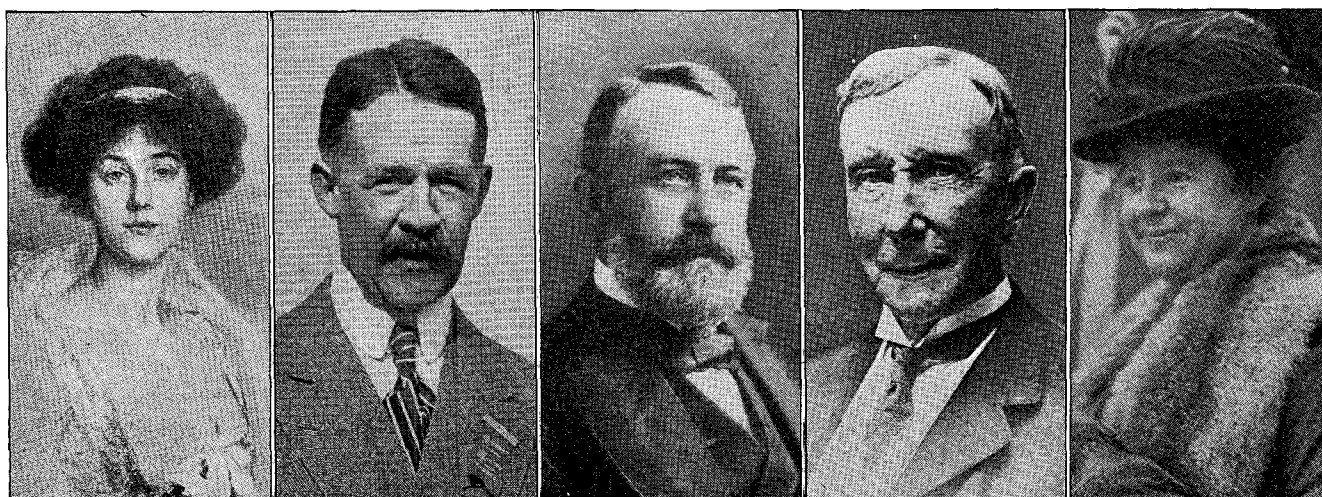
Mr. George W. Perkins, chairman of the Executive Committee, was interviewed during the course of the campaign, and sought to correct any notion that the buildings were to be places where girls could "hang round and loaf." "They are to help girls who want to help themselves." *The Sun*, which publishes his interview, quotes him further:

"It is a mistake to think that the buildings will be charitable or philanthropic institutions when they are to be made as nearly self-supporting as possible. This money will be expended on eight or nine handsome buildings, and will form a number of centers in different parts of the city that are convenient.

"There will be one building for the colored women's branch, which will afford up-to-date advantages for physical, social, educational, and religious work. There will be another building on the East Side above Twenty-third Street where young women who are strangers in the city can live and study their various professions; and still another in Harlem for a similar purpose. Then there will be several boarding-houses for girls who are studying stenography and the practical sides of business life. Then there will be one building for trained nurses in some convenient center where they can secure rooms and board at reasonable rates while they are practising their profession.

"Some of the money will be used to meet the expenses of these various undertakings as they become more and more self-supporting, while other portions of the money will be used to equip the buildings of the associations and adjust increases over estimates in other items of the budget.

"There have been comments that the campaign for this fund



MRS. WILLARD D. STRAIGHT,
\$300,000.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
\$50,000.

HENRY C. FRICK,
\$100,000.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
\$500,000.

MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD,
\$200,000.

SOME BIG GIVERS TO THE Y. W. C. A. AND Y. M. C. A. FUND.

will hinder other campaigns for similar purposes. I think this is a mistake, too. I believe that the more people give the more they will want to give. In this direction our campaign has been an educational one in that it has shown that people can give, and also has shown them how to give; and I believe that when once aroused they will give even more than they would have given otherwise in other and similar campaigns."

Mr. Perkins also seeks to refute the charge that New York is merely a community of dollar-chasers. Thus:

"The criticism was launched on us that we lacked spirituality; that we lived in 'lobster palaces,' looked on Wall Street as our happy hunting-ground, and regarded our churches chiefly as centers of fashion.

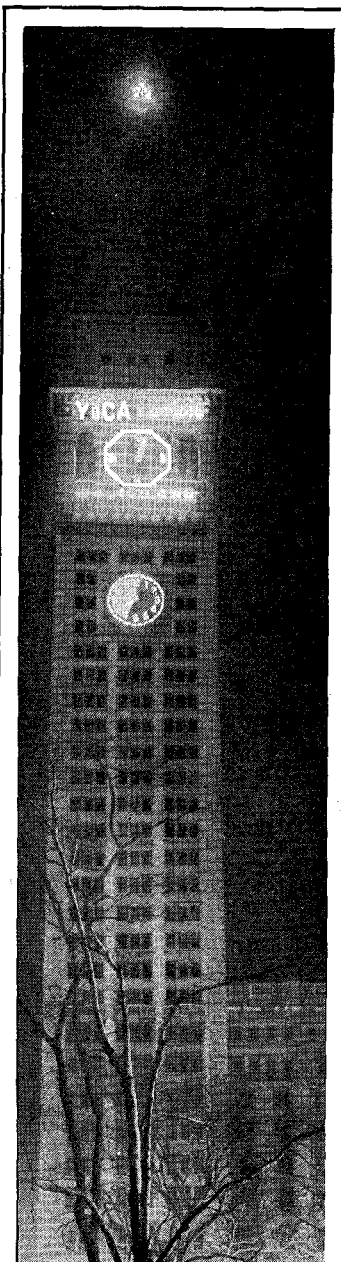
"Any one who had served as I did, as Executive Committee Chairman of the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A. whirlwind campaign, must have come to the conclusion that those who criticized New York in the former ways were wrong. In the two weeks during which we raised the \$4,000,000 plus, which has been obtained for the two Christian Associations, I saw thousands of instances of deep feeling and wide liberality on the part of New Yorkers. Case after case came to my attention in which dwellers in this city in all walks of life proved their ability to give unselfish devotion to a great purpose. I had occasion to note the broad generosity of women like Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and others whose gifts to the fund ran into six figures.

"I also learned of many self-supporting women and small-salaried men who doubtless deprived themselves of comforts to aid the cause. There were wives of wealthy men who drew big checks payable to the Joint Campaign Committee. There were women in moderate circumstances who gave their time as well as their money to active work in obtaining subscriptions. There were shop-girls and factory workers who subscribed for dollars, dimes, and even nickels.

"The fact is that the big Christian Association campaign resulted in the awakening of the city to what it owed to its young womanhood and young manhood. It was a practical, profitable, human revival—a glowing contrast to the old-fashioned revivals which consisted largely of ardor and bore little fruit of achievement. The gigantic uplift movement for the young women and young men of the city leads to the conviction that when broad-gage, two-fisted, substantial philanthropy is needed, the place to seek it is our own good old generous New York."

A single instance of the self-devotion Mr. Perkins speaks of is given by the New York Times concerning the colored people. They have "worked like Trojans, bringing in each day \$2,000 or \$3,000 which they had collected in small sums." We read:

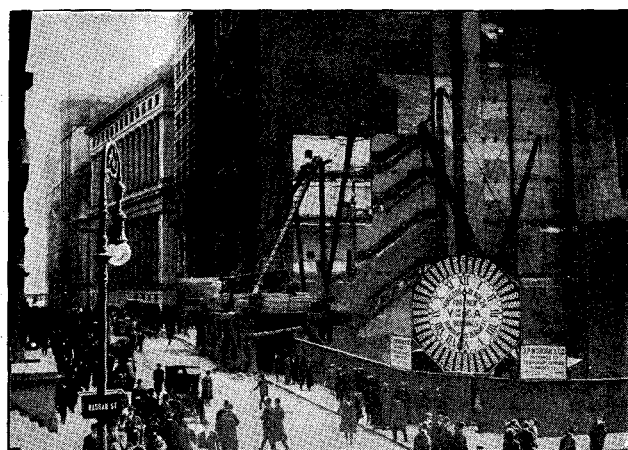
"Mrs. Ransome, the president of the women's branch, is the wife of a colored Baptist minister and a wonderful speaker herself. When the



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THE MONEY DIAL.

The huge electric dial on the Metropolitan tower marked the daily stages of the march to \$4,000,000. It registers here the result on the fifteenth day.



THE DOWN-TOWN DIAL.

Before the plot at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets where the new building for J. P. Morgan & Co. will stand.

campaign first started several conferences were held at the homes of prominent women, and Mrs. Ransome was one of those who told of the needs of the different phases of the work.

"One afternoon one of the officers of the association, while listening to Mrs. Ransome, noticed that the drawing-room door was cautiously opened a crack and remained ajar till the end of the conference. After it was over the surprise of the women in charge was great when the old colored butler came up and deferentially asked for a pledge blank. It was given to him. When he handed it back they almost doubted their eyes when they read the amount on it. The old butler had subscribed \$1,000. They appealed to the mistress of the house. Did she suppose he had so much money as that? Ought they to take it, even if he had it to give?

"Yes," said his employer, 'he probably has it. He has been in our family thirty years, and he has saved his money. If he wants to give that amount for the benefit of his own people, let him do it. It is a great thing for them and for him.'"

PLANNING BIBLE READINGS FOR SCHOOLS—Christian educators have been looking for a way to retain the benefits derived from Bible reading in the public schools and yet meet the objections raised hitherto by Catholics, Jews, Protestants, and free-thinkers. These objections, in some cases based upon the use of certain versions of the Scriptures or the reading of certain passages, have in various localities been so strongly supported as to bring about the prohibition of Bible reading in the public schools. It is now being urged by a moral and social commission in Washington, and by agencies in some churches, so *The Christian Intelligencer* (Ref., New York) informs us, "that leaders in all religious bodies in this country get together and agree upon a series of readings, so that States compelling Bible readings in public schools may have the best possible series, and States not permitting or requiring them may consent to do so." One Australian plan is particularly recommended for use in this country. Says *The Christian Intelligencer*:

"This plan, in its first part, consists of Bible selections for all five mornings of every week throughout the year taken wholly from the Old Testament. They are of such character that Catholics, Jews, and Protestants approve. Moreover, they are selections that appeal to the heroic in young people, and that are of special value as literature. There are passages from early poet prophets, stories about heroic men who went about doing good. What wise men of old said about riches and industry, and stories of songs and of shepherds. . . . The Australian plan puts into effect addresses by teachers on Bible characters like Job, Isaiah, David, and Solomon of the same character as are given in public schools upon Shakespeare, Browning, Washington, and Lincoln."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



SOME OF THE HOLIDAY BOOKS

Blacker, J. F. The A B C of Collecting Old Continental Pottery. Pp. 315. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Without pretending to be a complete history of old continental pottery, or a full and entire description of the various wares included in that category, this book will be useful to those who need it, and may suggest a fresh field to the collector or to the man who requires a hobby. It deals with ceramic productions of several peoples through a considerable space of time: France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Persia, and Spain, giving as far as possible the characteristics of the pottery peculiar to different cities, the names and inventions of men identified with the "Fabrique," and records specimens of their best productions. We read of the three different kinds of "Glazing" and the highly interesting account of the combination of metallic substances with the various results obtained in color, durability, and beauty. If this is only the "A B C" of collecting, an amateur will not be tempted to learn the whole alphabet, but he can not fail to be interested in this clear and comprehensive explanation of the subject. The author describes the historical foundation of the several types, the introduction of improvements, and gives an account of the great men connected with each change. Then he gives an exhaustive list of all the private signature marks for the various wares. Many illustrations aid materially in helping the reader to appreciate the artistic development in ceramic art.

Dickens, Charles. The Old Curiosity Shop. With 21 Full-page Color Plates by Frank Reynolds, R.I. Pp. 359. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price \$5.

As our children enter the fields of romance lying beyond Mother Goose rimes, and discover a world of books, strange and wonderful, how important it is that the illustrations of those books should not belie and belittle the ideals the child gathers from the printed pages. Who has not had the disappointment of looking for the beloved hero's picture only to find that he falls far below the description? It is with satisfaction, therefore, that one turns to the beautiful new holiday edition of Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," illustrated in soft, lovely colors by Frank Reynolds. People who have long known and loved *Little Nell* and her pathetic grandfather will enjoy seeing them as Reynolds gives them to us. The frontispiece of the grandfather standing in the midst of fantastic carvings and suits of mail, with a rich background of dim and faded colors, is the key-note to the type of work Reynolds has done throughout.

We see the picture of *Little Nell*, so innocent and pretty, with the patient, waiting look upon her face, and her little hand clasped in that of the grandfather; that little hand which ever led him on through all their wanderings. Then we see the figure of *Quilp*, the little slavey, the poor Marchioness, and, farther along, the jolly red face of portly *Mrs. Jarley*. Who has not made a mental picture of *Mrs. Jarley*?

Whoever has must admit that Mr. Reynolds's picture is *Mrs. Jarley* to the life. In these illustrations we see all the wild and grotesque companions who surrounded *Little Nell*. The volume itself is beautifully printed and bound, and is altogether such a book as a new acquaintance or an old friend of Dickens might well be proud to receive as a gift.

Filon, Augustus. Memoirs of the Prince Imperial (1856-1879). 8vo, pp. 248. New York: Little, Brown & Co. \$4 net.

There is something melancholy in reading the life of a Prince Imperial when the Empire to which he belonged and to whose crown he would have succeeded has vanished into the realm of ancient history. Yet Mr. Filon has invested with a very living interest this record of a life which began with such promise and ended under such pathetic circumstances in Africa, where he was fighting with the army of England, under whose traditions he had been educated at Woolwich. Prince Napoleon was a man, as he had been a boy, of many talents, and his tutor in this richly illustrated biography gives us a vivid account of his charming personality and brilliant mind. The multitude of illustrations bring before our eyes a clear account of the contemporary celebrities among whom he lived and by whom he was trained. A better account of the inside world of the French Empire under Napoleon III. can not be found, excepting by turning over an immense amount of historic literature in the shape of letters and individual memoirs. The illustrations altho profuse are always to the point. They cover fifty-three pages and are mostly photographic reproductions.

Gastine, L. Madame Tallien. Translated from the French by G. Lewis May. 8vo, pp. 348. New York: John Lane Co. \$3.50.

The story of the French Revolution, when "the old order changed, giving place to new," has no brighter figure in those who played their various parts on the bloody stage than Madame Tallien. We say brighter, because brightness rather than more solid qualities was the order of the day among the ladies, married or mistresses, who thronged the drawing-rooms of Barras in the Luxembourg when he was apparently the central power of the Directory. The guillotine was doing its deadly work. The heads of Fabre d'Eglantine, Camille Desmoulins, Danton, and Hébert had already by the year 1794 fallen into its basket. After the Ninth Thermidor people who had been cowed and driven into "living like brute beasts as a sort of voluntary debasement drew breath once more." The tyrant was crushed and died a horrible death and people were eagerly inquiring in Paris, "Who is this Tallien that dared to brave the Jacobin leader? Who is the woman that armed him with a dagger to strike a blow for the freedom of France?" The answer that was given them was Theresia Tallien, and that legend is still repeated, altho it is one of the objects of M. Gastine's work to disprove it.

Theresia was the daughter of a famous banker of the Spanish Court, the wealthy Francisco Cabarrus. Her incomparable beauty had early made her famous. In 1788, when she was fourteen or fifteen years old, she was married to Fontenay, a young counselor in the parliament of Louis XVI. But the name of her admirers was legion and she numbered among them Lameth, Le Pelletier, De Condorcet, and other young nobles who were reveling in philosophical dreams of a new political Utopia. In 1793 she paid for her vagaries by being divorced from Fontenay. She retired to live with her relations at Bordeaux, but for some crime or folly was cast into prison, where she was eventually condemned to the guillotine. But Tallien, the revolutionary leader, came to Bordeaux and when he saw her in her cell "he fell in love with her and won her freedom and her heart." Those who wish to follow further the career of this gifted and beautiful but unprincipled woman, whose name is not to be found in ordinary encyclopedias, should read the present sparkling and eloquent book. The portraits are exceptionally good, but perhaps the best idea of a lady who was so eminent as a social figure will be found in the following passage, quoted by Mr. Gastine from the writings of a contemporary of *la belle Tallien*, styled "Notre Dame de Thermidor." She was then living at the Luxembourg as the mistress of the brutal Barras:

"The center of attraction at Barras's establishment and at his fêtes was Madame Tallien. I have alluded to this celebrated woman in several of my works, but I do not think that any of my descriptions of her convey an adequate impression of what she really was. Her beauty, of which the sculptures of antiquity give us but an incomplete idea, had a charm not met with in the types of Greece and Rome. She was a Spaniard, and those distinguishing characteristics which belong to the young women of Cadiz were possessed by her in perfection. Her hands, her arms, her teeth, all were admirable. Her smile betokened wit and delicacy of perception (qualities which were hers in no small degree), and gave such animation to her countenance that people who beheld her for the first time often gave vent to an involuntary cry of admiration.

"Her wit was at once quick and good-natured, and people who talked with her were sorry when the conversation had to be brought to a close. She possessed both tact and judgment. Her acts of kindness, tho not carelessly indiscriminate, covered a wide field, and rarely did she reject an appeal for help when it was in her power to bestow it. Kindness of heart lends an additional charm to the beauty of beautiful woman. She pleased more than other women because of her goodness of heart. How often have I not remarked on this with regard to Madame Récamier.

"Madame Tallien was extremely elegant. She set, she ordained the fashion, and this was unfortunate because it frequently happened that an adornment quite suited to her bewitching features was thoroughly unbecoming to other people. She had taken to wearing a sort of semi-Grecian costume that became her admirably. It was plain, almost severe, and she wore it

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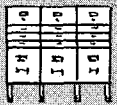
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with consummate grace. It quite disposed of the idea that a pretty woman is made prettier by adornment."

Gooding, Paul. Picturesque New Zealand. With Illustrations from Photographs and Maps. Large 8vo. pp. 348. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50 net.

The main purpose of this book, the author tells us, is to offer the public an intimate picture of New Zealand and its people. It is a descriptive panorama of Maoriland written with a picturesque pen in an interesting way by a keen observer. Only brief reference is made to the industrial and sociological problems of the Dominion, but Macaulay's pet figure is by no means neglected, for, besides numerous references throughout the volume, an entire chapter is devoted to the Maoris and their "King," the great Mahuta. This interesting race is fast passing away; the Maori is being superseded—absorbed by the pakehas. Hear the lament of Chief Te Huki: "We have Maori features, true, but our skins are pakeha. The tide has turned, and is slowly but surely flowing out into oblivion. When the tide turns again it will be pakeha." So the white man's advancing civilization is repeating in New Zealand the work it has done so effectively with the American Indian in the United States.

As is well known, New Zealand owes its commercial position in the world to-day to its wool, the export of which yields about one-third of the total value of all exports. The industrial life of the Dominion depends upon its sheep. The desirable immigrant, however, finds conditions favorable to him. No longer does "dog-in-the-manger" landlordism prevail, and opportunity to become a landowner is afforded at a fair price and on easy terms, and the State will advance the settler the funds to develop his land on a long-time stipulation at a low rate of interest. The private wealth per capita of the country is about \$1,800. Speaking generally, there is no pauperism, for the Dominion is a far more prosperous land than most older countries. Nor are there slums as slums are known in the great cities of the northern hemisphere. This book, carefully printed as it is, embellished with numerous illustrations, and containing a copious index, lacks one feature—a concise glossary of the many Maori terms used by its author, for the meanings of these are not yet so well known as to warrant the omission.

Housman, Laurence. Princess Badura. A Tale Retold from the "Arabian Nights." With Ten Full-page Color Plates by Edmund Dulac. Pp. 113. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price \$3.

Far back in the days of our youth, probably every one of us burned the midnight oil to peruse the "Arabian Nights," and one of the favorite tales was "Princess Badura." In the new holiday edition containing this story retold by Laurence Housman and illustrated by Edmund Dulac, we revel again in all the joys and mysterious sorrows of that ill-fated princess. Told in simple words which children may easily understand, clothed in large and beautiful print, and illustrated by gorgeous imaginative pictures of the Orient, it is a gift which will open a new field of romance to the child who receives the book on Christmas morning. How could any King of China, in the days of fairies and genii, look a bit different from the picture illustrating the *King and Badura*? Any child would recognize him at once. The

meeting of *Camaralzaman and Badura* is shown us in a delicately colored illustration, which, however, looks a bit more Japanese than Chinese in character. Mr. Dulac excels most, perhaps, in his purely imaginative pictures. The meeting in the air of *Dahnash and Meymooneh*, the two genii, is pictured in somber, mysterious colorings with sweeping lines. All the richness of the Orient is shown in the final marriage procession. The picture of the elephant looming monstrous against the dark sky, clothed in rainbow trappings, with the beauteous princess reclining in the howdah while shouting subjects march beside, is a fitting close to such a tale, and lingers long in the memory in all its gorgeousness. The treatment of an individual story from the "Arabian Nights" opens a new field to publishers of children's books. This will be especially appreciated by younger children, to whom the full volumes of the "Arabian Nights" are too prolix for enjoyment.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. Early Memories. 8vo. pp. 362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

There is nothing quite so delightful to read as the autobiography of a distinguished man—and especially of a man who has passed through the vicissitudes of so interesting a period in our history as the later decades of the nineteenth century. We love to take a stroll with Rousseau, we love the sparkling gossip of Horace Walpole, we are captivated by the naïveté and wit of Pepys, sometimes we dip with joy into the letters of Jerome, the Confessions of Augustine, or the musings of Marcus Aurelius. If we prefer to live in the atmosphere of modern life in its widest and most cosmopolitan sense, we are wise in turning to the "Early Memories" of Mr. Lodge, one of the sweetest and frankest of self-revelations that can be found in modern literature. It is nice to see that the author has put on his title-page a motto from Catullus, but we are unreasonable enough to desiderate a few illustrations of places and portraits, for, as Horace and Herodotus agree, the eye is more easily instructed than the ear or the sense of reading printed matter. To speak of the historic value of this review of Senator Lodge's account of himself we can only say that such an autobiographical sketch is a valuable contribution to the history of Harvard, of the Civil War, and the Spanish-American history of this continent. The book is equipped with an excellent index.

Mannix, William Francis, edited by. Memoirs of Li Hung Chang. With an Introduction by Hon. John W. Foster. 8vo. pp. 288. Boston and New York: The Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3 net.

Since China emerged from her medieval stagnation and became a modern power there has arisen no brighter and more sagacious representation of her statesmanship than the subject of this memoir or diary of Li Hung Chang.

For the volume before us simply consists of a record of events from day to day set down during a most interesting and critical period in the history of China. In these jottings we find that the great statesman combined many striking qualities in a unique degree. He reveals himself as a distinguished man of letters and a poet. As a soldier he cooperated with Gordon, whom he revered, in putting down the Taiping Rebellion. After becoming viceroy of the capital province of Chi Li (1870–

1885), he reorganized the army on a European footing. He it was who precipitated the fatal war between China and Japan, but he almost retrieved the effects of the defeat by his ability as a diplomat in checking the European encroachments on Chinese rights and liberties.

The diary makes good reading. It is piquant and candid, and the Oriental tinge and occasional naïveté of the style are interesting. It is, in fact, the confessions of a great minister who could hold his own with the keenest diplomats of Europe. It is principally taken up with Li Hung Chang's work as viceroy for the Empress Dowager and as Ambassador to the United States. It is thus very valuable as a contribution to historical *origines*, besides being highly interesting for its religious, philosophical, and political disquisitions, which are at once vigorous, clear, and outspoken.

Martindale, Thomas. *Hunting in the Upper Yukon.* Pp. 320. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$2 net.

The experiences of Mr. Martindale in his 400-mile hunting trip from Skagway through the untraveled regions of the Upper Yukon make an interesting narrative. His description of the outfit necessary, the wonderful scenery—mountains, rivers, and the slowly dying glaciers—and the hardy and courageous people who make their home in the territory he hunted over, is very good reading for the man who, by force of circumstances, is compelled to stay at home. The denizens of the wild—moose, caribou, grizzly, and the bighorn sheep—are gradually being driven farther and farther into the wilderness for safety, and becoming each year more difficult to approach. They are "on to" the power of the modern rifle, and consequently very shy. Not the least interesting part of the book is the story of the mule "Billie," who, altho given a very bad character at the outset by those familiar with his various eccentricities, proved under the kind treatment of Mr. Martindale a very docile and tractable traveling companion, carrying his master throughout the entire trip with scarcely a kick. The photographic illustrations are very good; but why, oh, why, Mr. Martindale, did you ascribe to Burns the verse on page 94, which is not in any of the poet's published writings?

Ricci, Eliza. *Old Italian Lace.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 2 vols. \$30 net.

The patriotic writer of this magnificent work scouts at the outset the idea that any other nation can claim priority in the production of lace. To Italy it belongs, and even Italy, according to Miss Ricci's researches, did not awake to the charm of the new fabric until the end of the fifteenth century. Those who love to find the roots of all arts and industries in remote antiquity may try to assign an earlier date and produce their evidence from the mummy-cloths of Egyptian pyramids, but they find no sympathy in the author of "Old Italian Lace." One fact alone seems to cause even her some disquieting doubts. The rapid flowering of the art of lace-making so soon after its first invention, so that Venice, its home, had to pass sumptuary laws to curb the extravagance of its would-be possessors, seems to point to some anterior history. But the records of time bring no disclosures. Having settled

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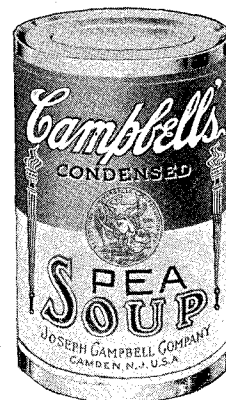
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Your own Table will cost less than to play in a public pool-room. You play on it while paying. No special room needed. Sizes of Tables up to 4½ x 9 ft. (standard).

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**FREE TRIAL—NO RED
TAPE.**—On receipt of first
installment we will ship
Table. Play on it one
week. If unsatisfactory
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for her countrymen the honors of discovering a new incitement to feminine envy, the writer turns to the elaboration of her subject. Before the use of washable materials for feminine dress, one should not naturally look for ornamentation of the character of lace. Gold and silver trimmings prevailed on the heavy woven fabrics, but their unsuitability—for the wash-tub as well as their lack of harmony with the new materials resorted to—made the transition easy to a decorative material at one with the garment. Some of the earliest traceable evidences of lace are to be found in the pictures of the late fifteenth century, usually enhancing the beauty of the bed-linen, dedicated to the use of the Virgin. This, together with the following interesting discovery of folk custom, indicates that its first uses were devoted to religion. That it has continued to have at least a pious association is shown in the information gathered by the writer from the withered lips of old peasants in the Romagna and the Marches. They say that well within their memories, in every house however humble and in every lofty palace were found three articles specially treasured: they were three pieces of linen taken from the old family chest only on the day of weeping round a corpse; the sheet and pillow-case used when the dead body lay in state, and the little cloth which covered the table for extreme unction. It is because they were laid aside as things too precious, save for the last solemn rites, that three sorts of linen articles are found in the best repair at the present day: sheets, their seams hidden with narrow insertion in ivory stitch, bobbin-lace, or reticello, and enriched with wider laces top and bottom; pillow-slips entirely covered with embroidery and reticello, sometimes enhanced with a motto or sacred symbols; and cloths in the form of towels, even richer in needlework and lace.

It would be a fascinating pursuit to go through the extent of these two large volumes and review the author's examination of the varieties of "point," and the specialties of product of Venice, of Genoa, of Milan, and of the Abruzzi. There is plenty of analysis, historical research, and pictorial illustration in her presentation of the subject. Of the latter it would be difficult to give an adequate idea without enumerating the reproductions of specimens as well as of old portraits where the clothes of the sitter display the most elaborate enhancement by lace. It is evidence of the immense fascination the new material had for the painters of the day that they worked so lovingly over the details of the pattern, thus making their work valuable as historic documents. Any who peruse these volumes will forget their possible disdain for feminine fripperies in their interest in the rise and development of a beautiful art.

Thackeray, William Makepeace. Vanity Fair. With Twenty Large Color Plates by Lewis Baumer. Pp. 483. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price \$5.

It takes a bold artist to illustrate "Vanity Fair," for Thackeray probably had his characters pretty clearly imagined as he wrote it, and gave us precisely his idea of them in his own drawings. So any deviation from them must be a departure from the author's conception. Mr. Baumer seems to have frankly recognized

this fact in his fine paintings illustrating the chief character of the volume before us, and has been content to glorify the *Becky* of Thackeray. She is the same slight figure with the crafty, serpentine smile, only lifted from line-drawing to oils. To "smile and smile and be a villain" was *Becky's* character in a sentence, and she smiles wickedly through the book, from cover to cover. *George* and *Amelia* are presented as handsomely as any one could ask, and her beauty makes his faithlessness more than ever a puzzle. But *Jos Sedley*—what a falling-off is there! *Jos* has grown thinner. He is still a portly figure, but not so stout as to be comical, as Thackeray unquestionably intended. *Rawdon Crawley* is changed, too, but as the change makes him even more of a mutton-head than before, it is more to the life. The keen *Becky* and the stupid *Rawdon* make a fine contrast. This brings us to *Lord Steyne*. Thackeray made him a fat villain; Baumer makes him a thin one. Ordinarily, each would have a right to his own opinion, but the novelist wrote: "A short man was his lordship, broad-chested and bow-legged, but proud of the fineness of his foot and ankle." Here he appears fully of average height, a little spare, if anything, and with legs as straight as ramrods. But these are minor points. The volume and its pictures form a handsome production that will grace any library and give new attraction to one of the greatest novels of our language.

Tyndale, Walter, R.I. An Artist in Italy. With Twenty-six Full-page Color Plates by the Author. Pp. 307. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price \$5.

Italy is the paradise of the artist, and those who have been there, or are planning to go are fortunate in having so many books full of its glories to recall its scenes or prepare us for them. There can never be too many such volumes; the peninsula seems inexhaustible. The stay-at-homes can almost tour Italy in an easy chair with a few of them at the elbow. Then, too, many lack the true artist's eye, and can look at the most splendid scene in Italy without "seeing" it in the artistic sense. To them such a collection of paintings as we have here is an invaluable preparation, and none of us, perhaps, is too blind or too perfect artistically not to get much out of it. Mr. Tyndale's book covers Venice and the hill towns of Tuscany. The colorings are often exquisite. "The Salute from the Giudecca" is a rich piece of work, and "A Stall at the Rialto, Venice," is a thing of beauty. The view of "San Gimignano" of Val d'Elsa is well worth framing, and, in fact, the entire series would make a delightful set for the library wall of any lover of the "land of beauty and sunshine and song." As a gift book to a friend who has Italy in prospect or retrospect this handsome volume is ideal.

Vallois, Grace M. First Steps in Collecting. Pp. 315. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

This author characterizes her own work as "not learned, but chatty," "an attempt to entice the reader toward more robust efforts, when more technical and advanced books will be sought for with ardor." It is divided into three parts, all well illustrated—Part I, How to Collect Old Furniture; Part II, How to Collect Old Pottery and Glass; Part III, Eighteenth-century Tea-

(Continued on page 1184)

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A First
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You Can Own 2 Fine Building Lots IN NEW YORK CITY

**YOUR
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Situating in the Heart of the Best Residential Borough

Property Fully Improved—No Assessments

SAFETY FIRST—and always

When the bond market sags, when water oozes out of stocks and their value comes tumbling down, **DOWN, DOWN**—remember what Andrew Carnegie says: "Land will not burn up, it cannot be stolen or carried away. It is always permanent and staple. Wise is the man who makes his investment in good land."

The owner of good land—and New York City land is the best in the world—*bought at a low price*, has something more than a beautifully engraved certificate to show. *He has his land*. It will not melt away in the night. His equity is always there. He can *see* what he owns. Best of all, his profits are advancing all the time. New York City real estate never recedes in value.

John Jacob Astor left a fortune of over \$100,000,000, most of it made in New York real estate. The Astors bought in the city suburbs—and held their purchases. Increasing population did the rest. The population is increasing today as never before. It must be housed! Land values are accordingly rising, and must mount still higher. *Your opportunity is as favorable as was the Astors'.* **Buy in Westerleigh and hold on!**



A TYPICAL WESTERLEIGH HOME

Residence of B. F. FUNK, Vice-President of Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers.

This Property in Close Touch With the Business District

Only 40 minutes from the great New York banking district, Wall Street, Stock Exchange, etc., by municipal express ferry service—the fastest and best in the world. When the **tunnel is completed** it will bring this district within 15 minutes of this section. Most of the residents (about 1,500) have their business in Manhattan. Westerleigh is, in fact, closer to the business centre than much of the residential section of Brooklyn, the Bronx, and the upper part of Manhattan.

All improvements are on the property, so that there are no improvement assessments; 300 residences already built and many more building; Public School (cost over \$100,000) and Churches, Clubs, Building-Loan and Savings Building; well-paved streets, including fifteen miles of granolithic sidewalk, curb and gutter; ample sewers and water mains; gas and electric lighting. A splendid trolley car service.

Wonderful Activity in Real Estate in Westerleigh

Many lots are changing hands and contracts being given out for building homes for those who have selected Westerleigh to live in. This is a great chance for an investment in a rapidly growing part of New York City, and it is because of the fact that an estate must be settled quickly that the few remaining plots are being offered now at low prices. There is no longer any question in regard to the future of Staten Island—the rush of home-seekers to the Borough, the subway—now assured—the millions being spent for improvements by the City, remove all question as to whether real estate investments will pay.

BIG PROFITS IN SIGHT

The New York Times of November 16 predicts: "Great industrial future for Staten Island" [Westerleigh is in the best section], "Shipping terminal plans along the West Shore," "Marginal railroad plans submitted," "Big theater project" under way, "Factories" and many more improvements proposed. **NOW** is the time to buy—on the eve of a permanent boom—before prices jump upward. Out of the original 1600 plots in Westerleigh, all have been sold but thirty, *and these are first-class in every respect*. Indeed, these 30 lots would not be offered now except on account of death of former purchasers, or other uncontrollable circumstances. A former officer of the National Prohibition Park Company is the latest purchaser, having just invested many thousands of dollars. With keen foresight he sees a wonderful future at hand and desires to reap the benefit. Why not share it with him? This estate must be closed up. The number of lots unsold is so small that no extended advertising campaign will be made—the expense would be too great. This, therefore, may be your last chance. **ACT!**

IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS

When you buy plots in Westerleigh you do not buy land in a wilderness or under water, but in a healthy and congenial community of comfortable homes in the most picturesque borough of the great city of New York.

Fully 80% of the residents own their own homes.

Edwin Markham, the Poet
Florence Morse Kingsley, the Novelist
M. P. Mosely, Pres. and Editor N. Y. Commercial
Justice Charles E. Hughes
Ex-Governor John P. St. John
Hon. E. S. Rawson

are some of the prominent people who have bought or live here.

If you want an investment for small capital—your money and profits are safe and sure here. If you are a homeseeker, buy a plot or two and build in Westerleigh. Good health, good friends, and a warm welcome await you.

Whether you live in the neighborhood of New York or far distant from it, this is an ideal investment. In fact, many plots have been sold to lawyers, physicians, clergymen and other professional and business men located throughout the United States.

Now—On the Eve of a Tremendous Boom—

BUY at THESE SMALL PRICES AND EASY TERMS

Two Lots at Price of One

These plots are forty feet wide—nearly twice the width of the average city lot—practically two lots for the price of one.

4 Plots at \$ 700	2 Plots at \$1200
6 Plots at 800	3 Plots at 1400
3 Plots at 900	3 Plots at 1500
2 Plots at 1000	2 Plots at 1600
2 Plots at 1100	3 Plots at 1700

**Actually worth \$200 to \$300 more
at the present moment**

Small Monthly Payments

If you want the best selection, send \$5.00 at once as first payment and I shall allot best choice of unsold plots in order received. Future payments will be \$1.00 per month for each \$100 the lot costs, payable first of each month, commencing January 1, 1914. That is, if you wish a \$1000 plot, mail \$5.00 at once, and \$10.00 a month thereafter, commencing January 1, 1914; if you wish a \$900 plot, monthly payments will be \$9.00, and other plots in same proportion.

Life Insurance Free

If you should die, after making six monthly payments, and are not over fifty years old at the time of purchase, the plot will be deeded to your estate without any additional payments being required.

This Will Help Provide for Old Age

**Your Investment is Safe and in the Years to
Come it will greatly Increase in Value**

Send your order at once with \$5 (you may wire your order at our expense and send first payment by mail), giving the priced lot you wish, and the President and Secretary will select the best of the unsold plots of this special offer. **FIRST COME. BEST SELECTION.**

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—
That is, if you are not satisfied with the selection for any reason, you may at any time exchange your plot for any other unsold lot on an equitable basis.

Trustees:—B. F. Funk,
Vice-President Funk &
Wagnalls Company,
President; W. J.
Funk, Treasurer;
Robert Scott,
Secretary.

Enclosed find \$5 as first
payment for one of the plots
at \$..... I am to pay
you \$..... a month, be-
ginning with Jan. 1, 1914. I am
to have free life insurance on the
property.

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12-13-13

B. F. FUNK,
Westerleigh,
West New
Brighton,
New York City

A Real Holiday Present

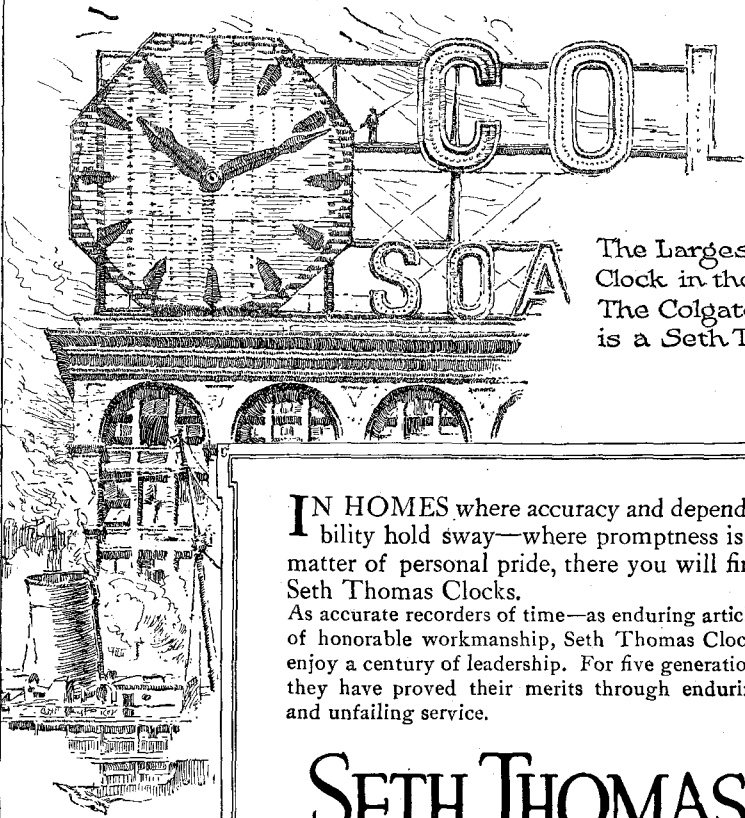
Every one should put some money in good real estate. It is the safest of all investments. The chances of getting New York City plots at prices of lots in inland towns will very soon be a thing of the past.

**Remember—Only 30 Lots
Left—So you should
Hurry** 

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Signed by.....

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The Largest Clock in the world
The Colgate Clock is a Seth Thomas

IN HOMES where accuracy and dependability hold sway—where promptness is a matter of personal pride, there you will find Seth Thomas Clocks. As accurate recorders of time—as enduring articles of honorable workmanship, Seth Thomas Clocks enjoy a century of leadership. For five generations they have proved their merits through enduring and unflinching service.

SETH THOMAS Clocks

These clocks are the standard wherever precision is imperative. They are accurate and long-lived.

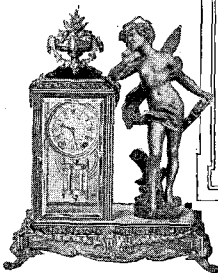
For a Century the National Timekeeper

Seth Thomas Clocks are offered in the widest variety. They include styles, sizes and models to meet every need where a clock is wanted.

Sold by leading jewelers

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
15 Maiden Lane, New York City

CUPID EMPIRE
15-day movement; hour and half-hour strike, cathedral bell; 3-inch porcelain dial. Height 14 inches. Base 14 1/2 inches.



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1182)

tables and Contents of Lumber Rooms. The facts are all here, and we may learn if we will; indeed we are forced, willy-nilly, to become familiar with "Chelsea China," "Salt Glaze Pottery," with "Heppelwhite," "Sheraton," "Chippendale," and other conjuring names of the collector. In tracing the changes and improvements in the development of furniture and pottery manufacture, we are really tracing the development of the human race, for every mark of progress in the article fashioned has an analogous and corresponding mark of advancement in the race itself. The book possesses much interesting information, some stimulating suggestions, and may be used as constant reference by the would-be or ambitious collector of any manifestations of the progress of our ancestors in furniture and pottery creations.

Vincent, Leon H. Dandies and Men of Letters. 8vo, pp. 314. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

The dandy is a man who bestows fastidious care on his dress and general deportment. A genuine dandy is, of course, as rare as a genuine poet or musician, and, as Mr. Vincent well says with regard to dress, the most conspicuous feature in the equipment of a dandy:

"Even with taste and money and a faultless figure the problem is not fully solved; one must be willing to give time to it, as a painter must be willing to put time on a picture. The moralist may hold that it is a waste of time for an immortal soul to consider overmuch the cut of a coat, as he may hold that piano-playing is frivolous. But, no; there must be a few good piano-players in each generation, as there ought also to be a few able exponents of the art of dress. A world of Thalbergs and Brummels would be intolerable. But there is no danger of our ever seeing such a world."

It is in the spirit of these words that this bright and witty writer interprets the character and describes the sayings and doing of such men as Brummel, D'Orsay, Byron, Rogers, Moore, Beckford, Bulwer-Lytton, and Henry Crabb Robinson. Those who have read Mr. Vincent's contributions to *The Atlantic Monthly* will know what to expect in this delightful volume, where fineness of style is united with delicacy of perception and a broad spirit of sympathetic and human criticism which is really worthy of Thackeray, whose dash of mordant cynicism it is, however, entirely free from.

Wedgwood, Josiah C., M.P. and C.C. Staffordshire Pottery and Its History. Pp. 229. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 1913. \$3.25 net.

It is easy to study the history of pottery, because it is a specialized industry closely confined to and associated with North Staffordshire. The history of the district is the history of pottery and of the inhabitants' whole lives; besides, no one could be better equipped to give an accurate account of the different steps in the development of this industry than the grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, "The Prince of Potters." The industry was first practised as a branch of housekeeping, and the first reference to potteries is made in the last half of the eighteenth century. The author traces the early beginnings,



The perfected vacuum cleaner that will really clean and will not get out of order is.

"VACUNA"

Your Servant for Life

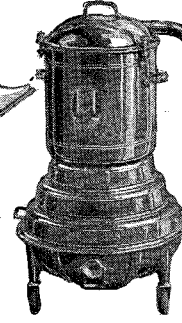
"Vacuna" represents the highest achievement in vacuum cleaner development. We have adapted the powerful yet simple turbine principle to the vacuum cleaner with wonderful success. Of the hundreds of "Vacunas" sold during the past three years without a word of advertising not one has been returned for repair nor has a single dissatisfied customer appeared.

Substitute for the broom and old-fashioned carpet sweeper this ideal, scientific, hygienic method of cleaning house and you will not only have a home immaculately clean, but one of leisure and happiness. Let the "Vacuna" do your work. It is the true vacuum cleaner, and remember—it cannot get out of order.

"Vacuna" Makes a Most Useful Gift.

More about the "Vacuna" is told in a little booklet, sent upon request. Write for your copy today. Ask for Booklet "A."

VACUNA SALES CO., 251 Fifth Avenue, New York



Vacuna operates from an ordinary electric light socket.

To Dealers:

We have an exceptional agency plan for the right sort of dealer. We give exclusive territory and every co-operation.

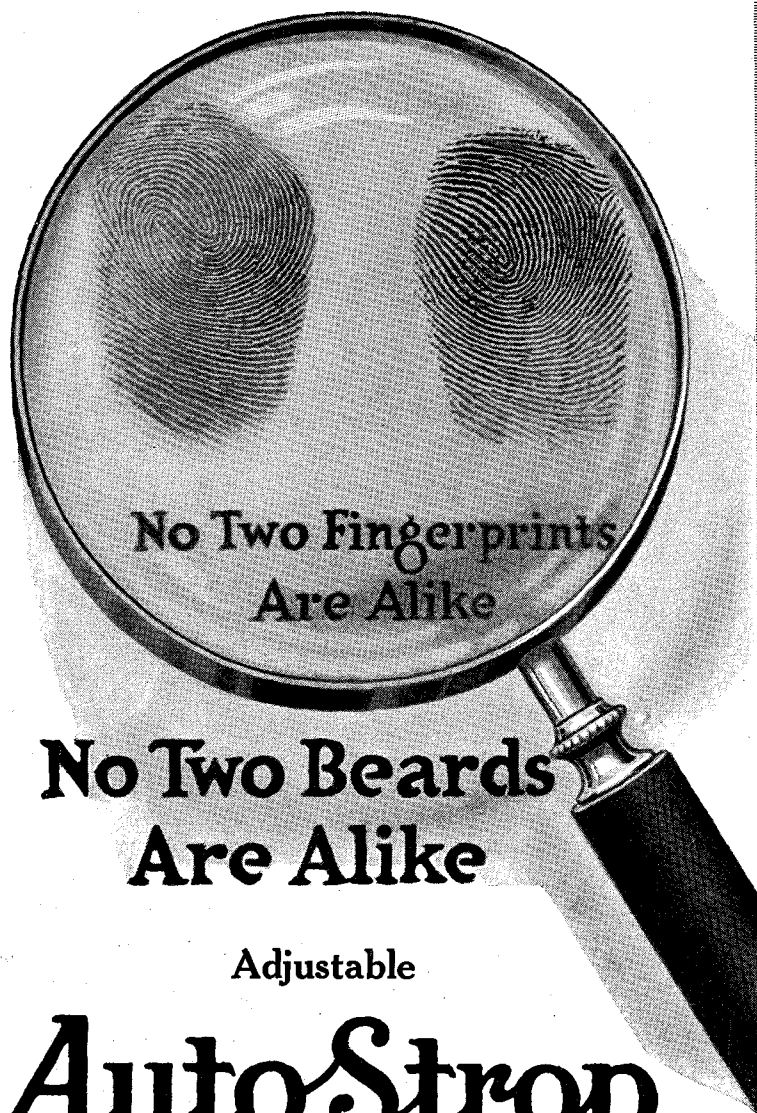
ASK US TO TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

shows how North Staffordshire was an ideal location, because it combined the three requisites—clay, firewood, and finally transportation facilities—and describes Burslem, which was the original trade center. Naturally, the book is full of technical terms, statistics, names, and pages of pedigree, showing how families intermarried and partnerships were established. It also records the improvement and inventions that attended the growth of the industry. 1690 is given as the date of the first salt-glazed stoneware, and in 1750 was discovered the value of two firings. Josiah Wedgwood himself, who died in 1795, had a unique influence on the development of pottery, and is the only one of whom it may truly be said that the whole subsequent course of pottery manufacture has been influenced by his individuality, skill, and taste, due to his constant experiments. The "Blue Printed" superseded all other earthenware from 1790, and made the fortunes of the Spodes, Adamsons, Bournes, Minton, and Ridgways. Then come a bewildering number of glazes, the development of porcelain, and the various mixtures and combinations that have produced present results. The effect of steam power and union strikes on the pottery industry is explained carefully, and how, gradually, sanitary laws and Home Office interference have raised the health conditions and abolished abuses, the credit for such improvements being given to William Owen, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Sir Charles Dilke. In spite of the mass of technical data, names, and statistics, the book is interesting to any reader, and, to the student, should be invaluable.

Winter, Nevin O. Poland of To-day and Yesterday. Pp. 349. Illustrated. Index and map. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$3.

This book is a sympathetic study of the history of Poland and its people past and present. The Poles were among the first of the Slav people to set up a government in Europe, and for several centuries this proud nation acted as the warder of Europe against the barbarous hordes of the East, in 1683, under Sobieski, defeating the Turks with great slaughter and saving Europe from being overrun by Kara Mustapha. This battle marked the high-water mark of Poland as a nation, and slowly but surely the life of the unhappy country was sapped by the selfishness and internal strife of the nobles, until on May 3, 1815, in spite of the gallant efforts of that prince of patriots, Kosciuszko, the Congress of Vienna made the dismemberment complete. Despite the fact that the country is under the heel of the despot, and that the people are officially forbidden to use their native tongue, "Poland has become the symbol of freedom. Everywhere in Europe that there has been fighting for freedom, Poles have taken a part in it. . . . The conquerors have not succeeded in crushing this spirit. . . . The hope of independence at some time in the future is as strong in the Polish breast as that of another Zion among the scattered Israelites." Among the illustrious names recorded on the tablets of the world's history are many Poles. Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy; Kosciuszko, the patriot *par excellence*; Chopin and

(Continued on page 1187)



AutoStrop

SAFETY RAZOR

For All Beards

THE new adjustable model shaves all men equally well, because it can be regulated to meet different conditions. The little adjusting lever makes it possible for you to shave closely or lightly. Ask your dealer to show you how it works.

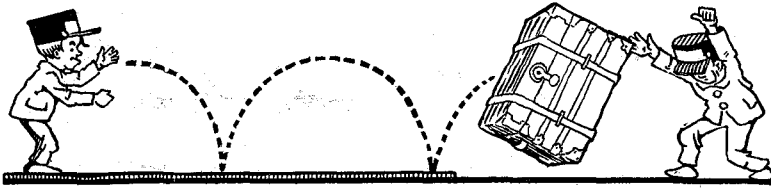
**Guarantee of 500 Shaves From
12 Blades—Unchallenged**

If the AutoStrop Safety Razor did not have the handy, self-contained stropping advantage, we could not guarantee the life of our blades. If the other razors had this feature, they could meet us on this point. Do they? Certainly not—because they cannot. Why not buy the best?

On sale at all dealers. Price \$5. Send for catalog showing fancy and travelling sets.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York. Toronto, London

A Merry Christmas gift of "Likly" Luggage will bring many Happy New Years of Travel



Bam! Bump! C-r-r-rash!

Baggage men waste no time. Slam! goes your luggage. Every jolt hits a vital part—a corner or a side.

All "Likly" Luggage is made for rough-and-tumble service. Into each piece is put 69 years of experience.

When the great Christmas problem stares you in the face, why not visit the nearest "Likly" dealer? He will give you a wide range of useful suggestions from moderate-priced articles up to some very luxurious ones.

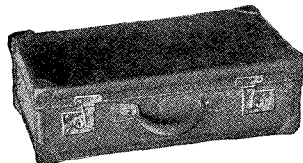


Only a few months ago we brought out the "Country Club Bag" shown above. It is the most winning youngster we ever put out. It will brighten the shadow under any Christmas tree.

We make the "Country Club" of prime-stock imported pigskin. This we emboss with a walrus grain—an exclusive finish. There's an English concealed lock. Methuselah might spend two lifetimes trying to pull the handle loose.

Like all "Likly" Hand Luggage, this bag comes with a tag which guarantees it for FIVE YEARS. The 18-inch size costs \$15. The 20-inch is \$16.50.

Then there's a wealthy brother to this bag. Same size, frame, workmanship and interior. But the leather is genuine Caraboa stock from the East Indies. It is the toughest hide any creature wears. We are its exclusive importers. If you want a luggage aristocrat of interminable wear, ask your dealer for the "Likly Country Club Bag" of Caraboa. 18-inch size, \$25.00; 20-inch, \$27.50.



When it comes right down to hard knocks, few bags are more durable than a good old "Likly"

Suit Case. The imported foundation board we use is of a jute composition. It bends but never breaks. We believe in *double* locks. See them above. And "Likly" Suit Cases have basswood reinforcing in the ends. This insures everlasting shapeliness.

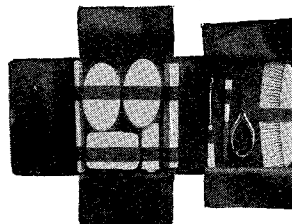
All "Likly" Regular and Fitted Suit Cases are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. Our catalog describes 67 models, ranging from \$1.25 to \$125.00.



Here's a toss-me-about, what-do-I-care sort of a bag that will serve almost a lifetime. It is a "Likly" Kit Bag. Developed from one of the happiest thoughts an English Army officer ever had.

This model is made of cow-hide—the *genuine* kind. If cow-hide luggage could talk, lots of it would say "M-a-a-a!" instead of "Moo-oo-o!", for it is frequently sheepskin dressed up. The leather in this bag is the finest "Moo-oo" kind.

All "Likly" Kit Bags are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. 9 models. Prices \$15.00 to \$37.50.



"Likly" Dressing Rolls keep your handkerchiefs from being pasted to your soap—and your tooth powder out of your hair brush.

They are made of imported leathers only. Black seal-grain goatskin and genuine seal figure largely.

Most of the fittings come from Paris. The Ladies' cases are lined with leather or silk. Men's models come unlined or lined with leather.

If you want to see Her tickled through and through *give* Her one for Christmas.

We make 36 models. Prices from \$5.00 to \$40.00. Write us for Special "Likly" Dressing Roll booklet. See them at your dealers.



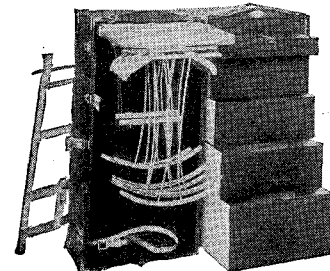
All the comforts of home are found in a "Likly" Fitted Bag.

Your toilet articles are there at your fingertips. Each one is snugly held in its proper place.

Into these bags we put the handsomest leathers, the finest workmanship, the most secure locks and metal parts. The toilet sets furnished are of highest quality. The lining is luxurious.

A "Likly" Fitted Bag is as far above common luggage as a Pullman chair is above a day-coach seat.

Our catalog shows 23 models. \$17.50 to \$105.00.



The wiseold dealer will deliver a "Likly" Wardrobe to your house *very secretly*. He knows that you want to keep your Christmas gifts a mystery until the Big Morning.

Thousands of users of "Likly" Wardrobe Trunks will tell you that they combine the conveniences of the dressing room with the strength of a pirate's chest. You *hang* your clothes in. They stay flat in travel. They gather no wrinkles. Every "Likly" Wardrobe is built over a tough basswood foundation and armored at the corners with special "Likly" hardware.

We make 100 different models of wardrobe trunks. All are described in our catalog which will be sent you on request. Prices \$25.00 to \$107.50.



This brass trademark is found on all genuine "Likly" Luggage.

Send for the "Likly" catalog. Its 128 large pages describe the widest and most durable line of luggage made to-day.

Henry Likly & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE
Asks no favors of the baggage man

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1185)

Paderewski in music; Modjeska, the actress, and Sienkiewicz in literature, all come from that proud tho unhappy people.

Whiting, Lillian. Athens the Violet-Crowned. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo, pp. xii-361. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50 net.

Hichens, Robert. The Near East—Dalmatia, Greece, and Constantinople. Illustrated by Jules Guérin and with photographs. Royal 8vo, pp. x-268. New York: The Century Co. \$6 net.

These two travel volumes, issued within a few days of each other, invite comparison. Each is beautiful in form, both are excellently and profusely illustrated, and their subjects are in large part the same. In spite of her title, Miss Whiting goes as far afield as Corfu, and deals (very well) with the story of Dr. Schliemann. She also takes up somewhat inadequately the Eleusinian mysteries and sculpture and philosophy, and has chapters on Contemporary Literature in Greece, Ethical Poetry of Greece, the Progress of Greece, the First Century of Greek Independence, and other subjects. Mr. Hichens has chapters on In and Near Athens, The Environs of Athens, and Delphi and Olympia, as well as on Picturesque Dalmatia, Constantinople, and Stamboul, the City of Mosques. For the third time he has the aid of Jules Guérin's brush, presenting twelve illustrations in color as well as others in black and white. Thus the two volumes overlap very largely and often deal with the same minor topics—the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the landscape, and the people. Both writers offer considerable interesting and valuable information.

With these external resemblances similarity ceases. Miss Whiting's volume reads as if written rather hastily. Spontaneity, especially in the critical passages, seems forced. Mr. Hichens provides a different atmosphere—indeed one may almost say that atmosphere is characteristic of his work. In the part that deals with Greece the reader is compelled to say—here is a man who knows his Greek and his Grecians and loves both of them. There is evident throughout the contact of intelligent sympathy vibrant with responsiveness. Under his pen the crises of the Greeks are present to the reader; he lives them over again in sadness over defeat, or in triumph through victory. The eye for color, the ear for harmony, the voice for chaste and restrained description are all here. One reads on and on, carried forward by the sympathetic magic of exposition in masterly English. In so much that is good it is difficult to make selections, but one must not miss the description of the Caryatids (pp. 74-78), and of Thebes and the Lion of Chæroneia (pp. 147-151). Everywhere is evident power in phrasing so as to express (not conceal) thought.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Baum, Frank L. The Patchwork Girl of Oz. Pp. 340. Chicago: The Reilly & Britten Co. \$1.25.

If Mr. Baum had had his way he would have written no more stories of Oz. But when an author is so popular what can he do but write another book? He confesses that this could never have been done had not Marconi invented the wireless telegraph. So now he has direct com-

munication from his desk with the people of Oz, and gets all the latest news there is. "The Patchwork Girl" is the most recent creation from the fertile brain of Mr. Baum. In format the book is close kin to the first inimitable "Wizard of Oz." This cloth heroine is brought to life through the agency of some magic powders, and she experiences swift adventure that will please a multitude of admirers of the pseudo-fairy tale.

Bend, A. Russell. With the Men Who Do Things. Pp. 275. New York: Munn & Co. \$1.50 net.

The civil engineer is the hero of the day. Big accomplishments in construction are made possible through his imagination. There is not a boy who will not be held entranced by any account of the marvels of steel work; and there is nothing more romantic than the manner in which tunnels are dug beneath river-beds. The one mistake made by Mr. Russell in this new book of his is that he did not content himself with a direct narrative rather than attempt to combine with description a story that is artificial and very weak. There are personal accounts based on actual fact included in his narrative, such as that which tells how a man was blown through a river-bed, and one which describes how a human body stopt a leak during the construction of the aqueduct.

Caldwell's Boys and Girls at Home. Tenth year of issue. Pp. 192. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Many authors help to make the varied feast contained in this annual which reminds us of "Chatterbox," tho it is milder in content and better in print. And it differs from "Chatterbox" in this respect, that it is intended for very much younger readers. The literary value is not of the highest order either in the verses or in the stories, but the tone is harmless and mildly entertaining.

Gilbert, H. M. The Conquerors of Peru. 8vo, pp. 236. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50 net.

This is a retold version of Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." Says the author in his preface: "The object in retelling Prescott's history has been to make it acceptable to young people who may be discouraged by the solid pages of the original work. For this purpose, therefore, the historical style has been avoided." In other words, a story has been invented, with much dialog. The essentials of Prescott are converted into more dramatic form, and Pizarro is made a hero rather than a figure of historical value alone.

Goodwin, Alice Howland. Rhymes from the Rhineland. 12mo, pp. 102. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1 net.

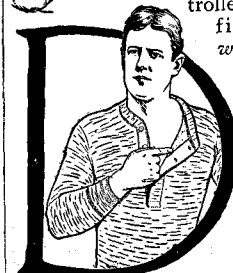
In general appearance this book reminds one of those charming little books issued in Germany at such abnormally small prices. But the latter are much more artistic, because there are colored dabs on every page that lend brightness and cheer to the text. German poets, like all poets the world over, are given to fantasy, to parables, to outdoor reveries, and to homely sentiment. In this slim little volume there are gathered a varied assortment of verses by Goethe, Rückert, Förster, and others, selected with the idea of appeal to children. The translations are almost literal, and for that reason they are rather jagged as to meter.



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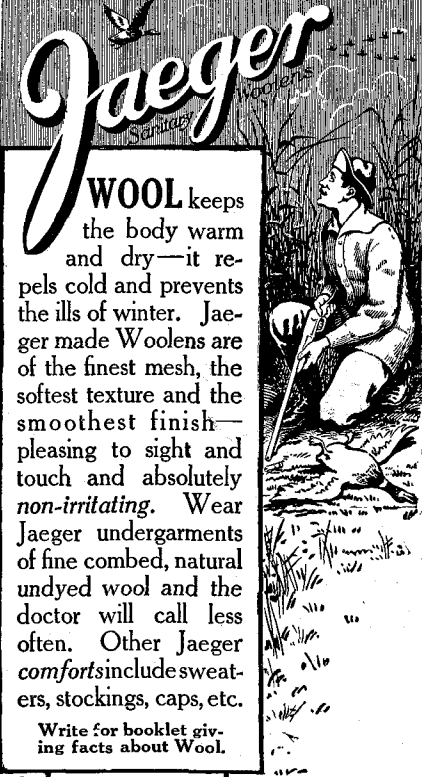
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Harrison, Florence. Elfin Song. Pp. 142. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

There is usually a great amount of sincerity in pictures and jingles done by the same hand. Like all poets who seek to catch the child spirit, the author of "Elfin Song" becomes artificial, for instance, in such a poem as "The New Year." The pictures will be understood more often than the thoughts they illustrate. The book is charmingly bound and there is a certain fairy quality to it.

Kelland, Clarence B. Mark Tidd. Pp. 317. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1 net.

It is very apparent that either the biography of Mark Twain or stories of Mark Twain were the inspiration for the present narrative, which is full of push and go, and is replete with mystery and adventure. These adventures involve a cave and an invention stolen from the hero's father. More than that, the hero himself is a distinct character, inasmuch as he departs from the usual run of manly fellows and appears in the unprepossessing guise of a fat boy. But there is no need to laugh at Mark long, even tho he has a broad expanse of back and stutters dreadfully.

Scott, Sir Walter. Ivanhoe. Pp. 127. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$0.50 net.

E. P. Prentys has taken upon himself to abridge Scott for young readers and has hurried us through the story of "Ivanhoe" with not much ado as to Scott's style or flavor. Scott may be prolix at times, but it is impertinence to tamper with him. If boys and girls of to-day are too busy to read Scott in the original, there will come

a time when the world will again be romantic and need the Wizard.

Verrill, A. H. Harper's Aircraft Book. Pp. 245. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1 net.

Were the truth to be known, it would be found that many a boy in the United States is expert in the making of flying-machine models. The author himself confesses in his introduction that "many boys have already accomplished wonderful results in the inventions, designs, and construction of model fliers, and the world's records for speed and distance flights of these miniature aircraft are held by American boys." This manual, which attempts, by means of lucid text and detailed drawings, diagrams, and photographs, to tell how to build a racing model, a glider, and a hydroaeroplane, has been written with great care after consultation with the most noted aviators in America. It may be taken as an authority in its special field.

Marks, Jeannette. Vacation Camping for Girls. Pp. 229. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

This is the first book of its kind that has come to our attention. It is probably inspired by the Camp Fire Girls' movement. What to take to camp, what to wear in camp, what to eat in camp, and all the other varied activities attendant upon life in the open are described. The author has herself practised what she preaches. She even gives her camp address, so that her girl readers may correspond with her provided there are any questions which her book does not satisfactorily answer. Boys may look to their laurels now that girls are on the trail. There may be a female Daniel Boone yet, a fair Leatherstocking.



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CURRENT POETRY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S poetry has already been quoted in these columns. The announcement that the Nobel prize for literature was awarded to him was received with satisfaction by the small but devoted group of his admirers—small because poems in prose never appeal to a large circle of readers. According to Mr. Ezra Pound, the poems are cast, in the original, in meters "perhaps the most finished and most subtle of any known to us." Mr. Tagore's translations of his own work seem to most readers to be plain prose, but his most enthusiastic followers consider them rhythmic.

The poetry of this distinguished Oriental has been introduced to America chiefly by *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. Through the courtesy of its editor, Miss Harriet Monroe, we give this week one of the "narratives" which are to appear in the next issue of that interesting periodical. There is much descriptive beauty in these lines; such a phrase as "that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride" is not readily forgotten. But the theme of the poem is well worn, and not all of us have forgotten a story with a different climax—a story in which One greater than "Narottam" said, "For ye have the poor with you always."

The Temple of Gold

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

"Sire," announced the servant to the King, "the saint Narottam never deigns to step into your royal temple. He is singing God's praise under the trees by the open road. The temple is empty of all worshippers. They flock round him like bees round the fragrant white lotus, leaving the golden jar of honey unheeded."

The King, vexed at heart, went to the spot where Narottam sat on the grass. He asked him, "Father, why leave my temple of the golden dome, and sit on the dust outside to preach God's love?" "Because God is not there in your temple," said Narottam.

The King frowned and said, "Do you know twenty millions of gold have been spent on that marvel of art, and the temple was duly consecrated to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, I know," answered Narottam. "It was the dread year when thousands of your people lost their homes in fire and stood at your door for help in vain. And God said, 'The poor creature who can give no shelter to his brothers would aspire to build my house!' Thus he took his place with the shelterless under the trees by the road. And that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride."

The King cried in anger, "Leave my land!"

Calmly said the saint, "Yes, banish me where you have banished my God."

Here is praise of the east by an Occidental. Mr. Titherington's poem (which we take from *Harper's Magazine*) is lamentably weak in the third and fourth stanzas; but as a whole it is dignified and sonorous.

Ex Oriente

BY R. H. TITHERINGTON

I am the East, the immemorial East.
My steadfast spirit hath not changed or ceased;
As I have stood through countless ages past,
So shall I stand while sea and mountains last.

Earth's scourges all have wreaked their will on me.
War, famine, pestilence, the cruel three,
Have poured on me what woes they have to give;
Harried and vexed, yet changeless still I live.

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I look afar, and view my foe, the West,
Proud, eager, clamorous, scorning peace and rest.
She thinks me feeble, holds me in despite:
I heed her not; I know my hidden might.

Heathen she calls me, and idolator,
And yet the creed she vaunts I gave to her;
And knows she truly what the precepts mean
That Jesus taught, the lowly Nazarene?

In bygone centuries my patient eyes,
Unmoved, have watched her grandest empires rise
And fall, her brightest glories wax and wane;
What I have seen, that may I see again.

Her marching legions trample on my shore,
And in my ears her murderous cannons roar;
They come, they pass, and when their din has ceased,
Still I remain the immemorial East.

Careless she hurls her challenge forth to me,
Sure of her self-appointed mastery;
But who can read the unwritten page of fate?
Lo! silent and inscrutable, I wait.

"The most individual of American poets," is the term a writer in *The Outlook* applies to Edwin Arlington Robinson. And he writes of his method:

"In a dozen lines he can sum up the tragedy of a whole life and tell the story so directly and succinctly that the reader is hardly aware of the searching wisdom, the vision, and the understanding which lie in every calmly chiseled phrase."

This is sound criticism; it is pleasant to find an American weekly printing an appreciation of so remarkable and so little known a poet as Mr. Robinson. It is even more pleasant to find in the same issue of *The Outlook* a poem by Mr. Robinson—the first to appear for some years. "The Field of Glory" has enough thought in it to fill a novel, and it shows its author's characteristic economy of expression.

The Field of Glory

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

War shook the land where Levi dwelt,
And fired the dismal wrath he felt,
That such a doom was ever wrought
As his, to toil while others fought;
To toil, to dream—and still to dream,
With one day barren as another;
To consummate, as it would seem,
The dry despair of his old mother.

Far off one afternoon began
The sound of man destroying man;
And Levi, sick with nameless rage,
Condemned again his heritage,
And sighed for scars that might have come,
And would, if once he could have sundered
Those harsh, inhering claims of home
That held him while he cursed and wondered.

Another day, and then there came,
Rough, bloody, ribald, hungry, lame,
But yet themselves, to Levi's door,
Two remnants of the day before.
They laughed at him and what he sought;
They jeered him, and his painful acre;
But Levi knew that they had fought,
And left their manners to their Maker.

That night, for the grim widow's ears,
With hopes that hid themselves in fears,
He told of arms, and fealty deeds,
Whereat one leaps the while he reads,
And said he'd be no more a clown,
While others drew the breath of battle.—
The mother looked him up and down,
And laughed—a scant laugh with a rattle.

She told him what she found to tell,
And Levi listened, and heard well

Some admonitions of a voice
That left him no cause to rejoice.—
He sought a friend, and found the stars.
And prayed aloud that they should aid him;
But they said not a word of wars,
Or of a reason why God made him.

And who's of this or that estate
We do not wholly calculate,
When baffling shades that shift and cling
Are not without their glimmering;
When even Levi, tired of faith,
Beloved of none, forgot by many,
Dismissed as an inferior wraith,
Reborn may be as great as any.

"'Gainst," "o'er," "e'er," and the other poetical contractions generally display sloth on the part of the writer who uses them. The repetition of "green" in the following poem does not materially strengthen the line, and Miss Dundas might better have written "Green birds against a blue, blue sky." Aside from this line the poem is vividly picturesque. We take it from the *London Spectator*.

India

BY BETTY DUNDAS

Green, green birds 'gainst a blue, blue sky,
The scream of the parrots as past they fly,
The golden shimmer of hot, hot air,
And an arid plain 'neath the sun's fierce glare.

Shadows lie sharp on the sun-baked land,
Nothing but shadows and dry, bare sand;
A yellow dog goes slinking by,
And a blue rock pigeon wheels on high.

And the pilgrims pass in an endless row,
Shuffling, mumbling, on they go;
Bent with burdens, and years, and pain,
They straggle past in a motley train.

The jackals wail in a distant tope,
Wail and wail like a soul's lost hope,
And I close my eyes to the ceaseless hum
Of the grinding rice and a native drum.

An intellectual appeal always marks the verse of Thomas Hardy. He seldom writes what may honestly be called a poem; there is little music in his verse, but there is something that makes it memorable. He is cryptic, but not deliberately obscure. This poem we find in the *London Nation*.

Starlings on the Roof

(Moving House, Michaelmas)

BY THOMAS HARDY

"No smoke spreads out of this chimney-pot,
The people who lived here have left the spot,
And others are coming who knew them not.

"If you listen anon, with an ear intent,
The voices, you'll find, will be different
From the well-known ones of those who went."

"Why did they go? Their tones so bland
Were quite familiar to our band;
Fresh comers we shall not understand."

"They look for a new life, strenuous, strange;
They do not know that, let them range
Wherever they may, they will get no change;

"They will drag their furniture ever so far
In their search for a home no miseries mar;
They will find that as they were they are,

"That every hearth has a ghost, alack!
And can be but the scene of a bivouac
For a painful halt till the time to pack!"



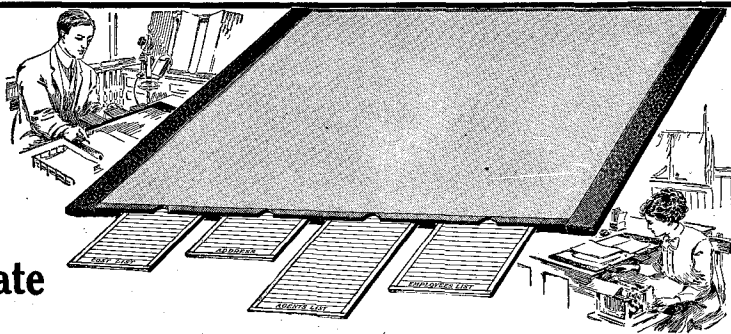
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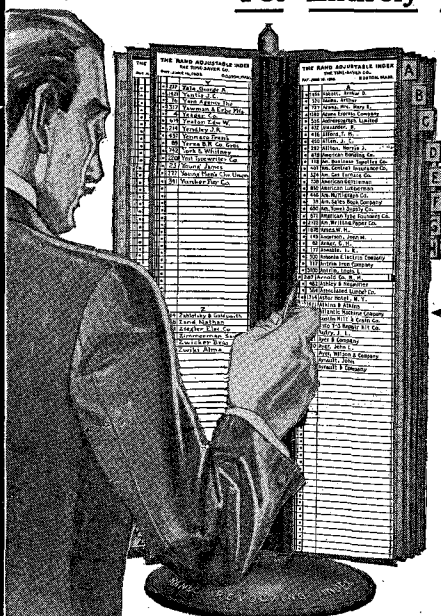


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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A BACK-TO-THE-LANDER'S VISION

COUNTRY boys who aspire to be railroad presidents will wonder how William C. Brown, head of the New York Central system, ever got into his head the idea that managing a farm in Iowa would be more satisfactory than running one of the two largest railroads on the continent—that is, they will wonder until they read and understand his reasons for returning to the land. Mr. Brown himself does not regard farming as necessarily a greater calling than railroading: he resigned his high position largely because he believed he would find more personal satisfaction in farming during the latter years of his career; and he wants to help along the nation-wide movement for better agriculture by proving by demonstration that his theories about the productivity of the soil are practicable. And his determination to do things himself will make his mission all the more important in the eyes of the people he seeks to help. Mr. Brown is sixty, and has been a railroader since boyhood. His ideas about the future of agriculture are given in an interview with a New York *Evening World* reporter:

From the windows of his workshop office in the Grand Central Terminal you can look out over miles of railroad track and a magnificent system of rails, switches, electrical installation, and railroad equipment, centering in that magnificent structure known as the Grand Central Station. It cost many millions of dollars. It typifies the apotheosis of railroad genius.

But President Brown wants to see the grass and the corn grow. He longs for the green fields instead of the barren track-yards. So after forty-four years of marvelously successful life in the railway world, attaining the highest honors it has to offer, he has resolved to retire. He is going back to the farm, making it the end as well as the beginning of his career.

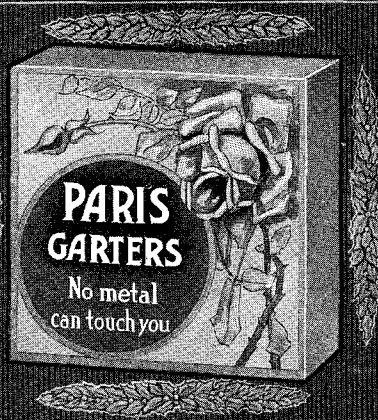
President Brown has not definitely mapped out his plan of missionary campaign. Between now and the first of the year, he said, he would arrange that, but he has some very definite ideas about the work to be done for the nation and the general lines along which he intends to operate, which he expresses as follows:

"We have been for a century and a half recklessly exploiting the natural resources of a continent.

"Our agriculture has been a process of half farming, until land began to show conditions of exhaustion, and then moving on and taking up new land farther West. Now the land farther West to be had for the asking is gone.

"During the past ten years our farms have produced an average annual yield of less than 14 bushels of wheat per acre, while Germany produces 28 and the United Kingdom 32.

"Unless production can be immediately



For "His" Gift

APPROPRIATE—USEFUL
INEXPENSIVE

25 or 50 Cents

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers
CHICAGO NEW YORK



and powerfully stimulated within five years, consumption of foodstuff in this country will have overtaken production.

"In the light of present high prices for farm products the abandoned and impoverished farms of the Eastern States and the half-cultivated farms of the West seem utterly incomprehensible and inexcusable.

"Consumption is overtaking production with alarming rapidity, and values have been rising by leaps and bounds.

"Gradually improved methods will increase the yield per acre of the nation's farms, but the supply will never again catch up with the demand.

"After long years of discouraging struggle the farmer has come into his own and his prosperity will increase with the years.

"Population must continue to increase, but large increase in the area of arable land is a thing of the past.

"Consumption increased in the past ten years almost three times as fast as acreage and almost twice as fast as production.

"No danger which has ever confronted a nation compares with the danger which comes from an inadequate food supply.

"Herein lie the farmer's marvelous opportunity and his solemn duty.

"We are trustees holding this land as a sacred trust for generations yet unborn.

"I would make our agricultural colleges and the agricultural departments of all colleges in fact what they are in name by limiting admission to young men who want to study and school themselves in scientific agriculture for the purpose of becoming first-class farmers, thoroughly equipped for and vitally interested in that most honorable profession.

"I would double our rural population and more than double the product of the nation's farms.

"The United States is building two or three great battle-ships almost every year, which cost, fully equipped, perhaps an average of nine million dollars each, and it costs close to a million a year each to man, supply, and maintain them.

"What one of these fighting machines costs the Government would establish and fully equip two splendid experimental farms of 640 acres each in every State in the Union, to be operated by the general Government.

"They would soon be followed by 160-acre farms owned and operated by the State in every county in our great agricultural States.

"Such farms, once established, would not only be self-sustaining, but in my opinion would show a handsome profit. The effect of such a system of practical education upon the product and profit of the nation's farms would be almost beyond comprehension.

"Let the Government invest the price of one battle-ship in this important work and follow the investment up intelligently and perseveringly for ten years, and the value that will have been added to each year's crops of the nation's farms will buy and pay for every battle-ship in all the navies of the world to-day.

"We must increase production by more intelligent methods or we must face the relentless certain coming of the day when we shall not produce food enough to supply our own necessities."



"GOODFELLOWS!"

Some of us with too much and some of us with too little. Some jobless and hopeless. Some toyless and not at all understanding why they should be. Goodfellows distribute and equalize the world's happiness. Sometimes you'll find a whole family of Goodfellows, all sizes and both sexes—as in this tableau of Christmas cheer—in "The Car of the American Family."

Hupmobile

Like the spirit of Christmas, the Hupmobile brotherhood encircles the globe.

You need nothing more to confirm this than the fact that our European and other foreign demand will not be satisfied with less than half of the 1914 output; and that the South African market alone stands ready to absorb \$1,000,000 worth of Hupmobiles this year.

To your neighbors across the seas, the Hupmobile has shown itself a car of superior economy and superior ability to meet their needs.

Their experience differs in no wise from yours—they speak and hear nothing but good about the Hupmobile.

"32" Touring Car or Roadster \$1050 f. o. b. Detroit

In Canada, \$1230 f. o. b. Windsor factory.

EQUIPMENT—Electric horn; rain vision, ventilating wind shield; mohair top with envelope; inside quick adjustable curtains; speedometer; cocoa mat in tonneau; gas headlights; oil lamps; trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Touring Car or Two-Passenger Roadster with two-unit electric generator and starter; electric lights; oversize tires, 33 x 4 inches; demountable rims, extra rim and tire carrier at rear. \$1200 f. o. b. Detroit.

In Canada, \$1380 f. o. b. Windsor factory

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Plant, Windsor, Ontario

Last August the Hupp Motor Car Company closed the biggest year in its history.

Competent authorities rank it as one of the six greatest successes of 1913.

We have received deposits from our dealers on 20,000 Hupmobiles for the season of 1914.

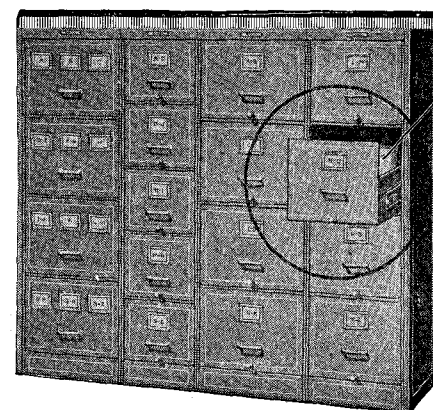
Since September 1st, orders for immediate shipment have broken all previous records, so much so, that our winter production, ordinarily at low water mark because of lighter demand, now amounts to the pro rata daily output for the entire year; and still falls far short of filling our orders.

These conditions indicate two things:

First: That our belief that the Hupmobile is the best car in its class in the world has been endorsed in an extraordinary and emphatic way. We have never in any one season built enough Hupmobiles to fill the demand.

Second: That 1914 will differ from previous years in this respect only—that it will push our production facilities to a greater extent than ever to satisfy the growing army of Hupmobile believers.

The car of The American Family

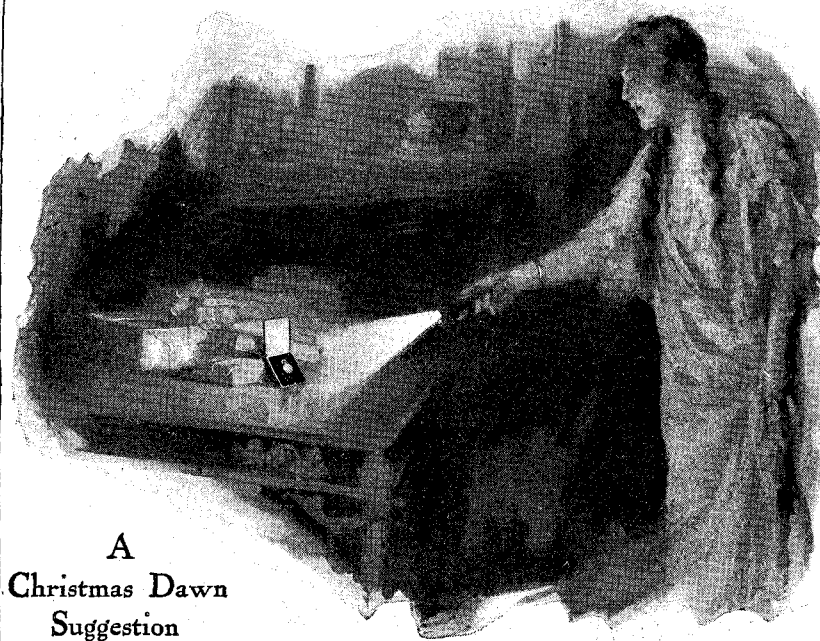


Gives More Drawer Space Takes Less Floor Space

That's a good thing to bear in mind when buying new filing equipment. Floor space costs money. ALLSTEEL office furniture saves it—and gives you more filing space per drawer—300 sheets extra capacity each.

Allsteel Filing Equipment
also protects records against fire, damp, rats, mice, dust and sneak-thieves. Has a durability which only the finest steel can have. Beautifully finished in oak, mahogany or olive green. We are the largest manufacturers of standard steel office equipment in the country. A complete line always ready for your every filing need. All described in our finely-colored catalog, sent free with the name of our nearest dealer. Write for it.

The General Fireproofing Company
295 Logan Avenue Youngstown, Ohio
BRANCHES: New York and Chicago. Agencies Everywhere. (5)



A
Christmas Dawn
Suggestion

Very early Christmas morning, as soon as the gray light begins to steal into your room, we suggest that you tiptoe softly down stairs and see for yourself whether Santa Claus has been so kind and discerning as to give you a

Waltham Watch

May we also suggest to the many thousand helpers of Santa Claus that a Waltham Watch will excite in the recipient a unique thrill of pleasure which will be made good by many years of accurate service and the satisfaction of possessing the best of its kind.

The greater number of watch buyers will do well to favor the Riverside series of Waltham Watches. There are styles at varying prices for men, women and youths. They are to be had at good jewelry stores generally. We will gladly send you free on request our Riverside booklet.

Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

BROWN'S
Bronchial
TROCHES
For the Voice

Among public speakers and singers the most popular throat remedy. Convenient and promptly effective.
25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.

THE BEST LIGHT

200 styles—carry a brilliant illumination into homes that have had to struggle along on oil, gas or candles. Brighter than acetylene or electricity and costs only two cents a week. Agents write to-day.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 East 5th St., Canton, O.

My New Cut Price

Fastest, cleanest, most saving Fireless Cooker possible to buy—at a big price saving. My new Book shows big, full page photographs of cooking in a RAPID. Send your address to-day and

Get This FREE BOOK

150 Famous Recipes
Rapid

Makes Every Woman Happy

Cut down your meat and grocery bills; have better tasting food with half the work. One trial convinces every housewife. Extra size 3-compartment Cooker. Outfit of "Wearever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils. Compartments and covers lined with pure aluminum.

Rapid Fireless Cooker
30 Days' Free Trial

I guarantee to suit you or take the cooker back. Roasts meats a perfect brown. Bakes cakes, pies, vegetables, desserts—everything in every way. Cuts gas bills from hours to minutes. Write to-day for my new Book and direct factory price.

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Dept. 150 Detroit, Mich.

Sent Only Direct From Factory

A FRIEND OF LEPERS

THE leper colony on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, with its six or seven hundred population, is said to be the best-equipped institution of its kind in the world. The "homes" are substantial, and the people have hospitals, churches, stores, schools, and administration buildings. The treatment which most of the patients receive is surgical, and there is an ideal surgical operating hospital for the work done at the clinics, which are held bi-weekly. These modern improvements have been provided largely through the efforts of Dr. William Goodhue, who has worked for the lepers for more than ten years. Dr. Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, visited the settlement a few years ago and called it "one of the greatest clinics in the world." Dr. Goodhue's work is described by his brother, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*, from which we quote in part:

Dr. Goodhue has not written any account of his work among the lepers, except the reports that are required biennially by the Hawaiian legislature. Every mention of his work at Molokai that has appeared in public print or otherwise has been due to the interest felt by his numerous friends, but even to whom he has been consistently reticent regarding his work. Said one traveler of him: "I never saw a man so absolutely devoid of selfish ambition and love of praise." But in his reports he has taken pains to mention others who have been associated with him in his work, and even to exaggerate, perhaps, the importance of their help.

With the Roman Catholic fathers he is on terms of deep friendship, altho a Unitarian himself; and, like Lincoln, he has worked, not for religion's sake, but for the love of the brotherhood of man. He has devoted his spare time to his laboratory, where in 1905 he discovered the bacillus of leprosy in the mosquito and the bedbug, and at the request of the priests made, at the time, a report of the bearing of this discovery upon the spread of leprosy in Hawaii. In this report he speaks of the assistance of Father James, now in Paris, while he also has often referred in a kindly way to "Father" Dutton, whose picturesque attitude toward lepers and Molokai has been widely advertised.

How much larger and more humane Dr. Goodhue's work has turned out than that so simply outlined editorially by a medical journal issued in his (that time) home town in 1900! Said *The Southern California Practitioner* for September, 1902, in referring to the recent assignment:

"Dr. Goodhue has been appointed medical superintendent of the Molokai Leper Settlement. He is thirty-two years of age, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1897. He goes to Molokai for special work for the Government. The light-cure (x-rays) will be thoroughly investigated, as well as other curative measures. It is the intention of the superintendent thoroughly to investigate the cause of leprosy, and, in connection with this, if possible, to discover what part

the mosquito plays in the propagation of leprosy. The field is large, and the scientific world will watch the work of this new devotee with interest. . . . May God bless him and all mankind in his work!"

Since his incumbency, the superintendent has prepared for the Hawaiian Board of Health the following reports of his work: "Alterant and Eliminant Remedies in Leprosy"; "Scabies Among Lepers"; "Some Clinical Observations in the Leper Settlement"; "Treatment of Leprosy."

The latest and most important result of his work is embodied in a report just issued by the Board of Health, and is an account of a positive cure of leprosy by surgical measures.

After reviewing the results, in his hands, of the local and systematic treatment of leprosy, Dr. Goodhue says:

"P. was declared a leper, in 1906, by the Examining Board for Lepers, after the usual careful clinical examination, in conjunction with the report of the official bacteriologist. Entered the Settlement, Molokai, October, 1906. . . . Operation was a radical dissection of the tissues involved. . . . For conservative reasons, I have purposely avoided reporting the above case until a sufficient length of time had elapsed to place the result beyond the shadow of a doubt or the possibility of recurrence. Eight months after outlined operation, patient, brought before the official examining board, presented no physical blemishes, and rigid bacteriological tests were neutral. The patient was declared non-leprous, discharged from the Leper Settlement, and is now leading a useful life as a road overseer on the island of Maui."

Dr. Goodhue was born at Arthabaskaville, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 8, 1869, his parents being James Goodhue and Mariam Emerson, both Americans of old New England families. He received his elementary education at home and in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. Going with his parents, in 1884, to Riverside, California, he took, later, a business course in Los Angeles; but was persuaded by his brother, then a medical practitioner in that city, to begin the study of medicine. This he finally did with some misgivings, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1897.

Just previous to entering college, he became engaged to a young woman whom he idolized, and when, later, she gave him up to marry an old man of assured position and wealth, he faltered—"I am heart-broken," he wrote; "life is dark before me." But he turned to his work with redoubled assiduity and mastered his weakness, thankful at last that he had not become married to a woman so unworthy of him. Perhaps because of this disappointment his heart is more tender with love and pity for those who suffer. He now is happy in the companionship of a lovely, devoted wife and a sweet little girl, in whom he is totally wrapt up.

From a recent account of a traveler's interview with him, we get the following descriptive passages:



The Howard Watch

One very good way to show your affection and your high hope for the boy is to give him a HOWARD Watch for Christmas.

The HOWARD means so much more than the giving. It pledges the young man to a fine tradition. It expresses so well your expectation for him and the work he is to do in the world.

To own a HOWARD Watch is to be in distinguished company. The HOWARD is identified with the life and history of prominent Americans ever since 1842. It is pre-eminently the watch of successful Americans today.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Admiral Sigbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

Domino SUGAR PRODUCTS

ALWAYS IN OUR SEALED PACKAGES



THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, ADDRESS: NEW YORK CITY



See this short bosom in the

Emery Shirt

For the man who wants stiff front dressiness with negligee ease and comfort.

Made with the same care and exactness as every Emery Shirt. And carries the Emery Guarantee of Fit, Color and Wear. A new Shirt for One That Fails.

Price, \$1.50 up

It's to your interest to look for this label on shirts

Write us for "Emery Style Book," a guide to correct dress.

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Offices also: New York, Chicago, St. Louis

It Depends on the Carbon Paper



Some business men ignore the vital importance of permanent carbon records until stung by the loss following a faded or illegible carbon copy. Some insure themselves with

TRADE
MULTIKOPY
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CARBON PAPER

They know it will give them copies that are permanently clear for all time to come, that will be readable as long as the paper holds together. They lock the stable door before the horse is stolen.

Write for FREE Sample Sheet and prove this never-fading, never-smudging, never-rubbing carbon paper.
F. S. WEBSTER CO., 334 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.
New York Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Ask for Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons

"He is tall and large, over six feet, I should judge, with a limp due, I am told, to an illness in early life. But his carriage is dignified, his face strong and benignant. Deep-set eyes, a rugged face with tanned skin, some wrinkles, grayish hair—a face resembling in many ways that of Lincoln. It is always serious, even when humor plays about the mouth, care-marked. He was willing to show me anything or tell me anything except about himself. 'I'm a privileged man,' he said, 'just blest with a lot of work I am doing but lamely. If I had six individualities I might help these people some.' 'To what do you attribute your great success?' I asked him. 'If you call this great success, it may be due to several things: A good father and mother—and, with a twinkle in his eye, 'a girl who jilted me just at the psychological moment.'"

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Through Passenger.—SHE—"Did you ever see 'The Castle Walk'?"

HE—"Oh, dear, no. I've been on the wagon all through college."—*Yale Record.*

Quick Diagnosis.—HOMELY PATIENT—"My face pains me, doctor. What shall I do?"

DOCTOR—"I'm sure I don't know. You might try a beauty specialist."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Matter of Numbers.—"If a man kills another man is he always put in jail, mama?"

"Not always. Sometimes he is paid by the Government to do it; and if he can only kill enough he will have monuments erected to him."—*Life.*

Foiling Chris.—Columbus had returned to Spain bringing news of wonderful new lands across the sea.

"How much shall I write on it?" queried the maritime reporter of the *Cadiz Evening Bulletin*, who had brought in the story.

"Don't write anything," replied the editor. "Let Columbus pay for his advertising if he wants any. It's probably a real-estate promotion scheme."—*Newark News.*

A Wise Driver.—A South Dakota Congressman tells a story of the old coaching days, when a certain Pete McCoy, one of the most skilful of the old stage-drivers, operated a conveyance that made a circuit of Deadwood, Carbonate, Spearfish, and Bear Gulch. Pete was famous for his fast, furious, daring driving.

One day, the story runs, Pete tore into Carbonate on his usual dead run. Up to the "hotel" door clattered the stage. There, suddenly, as it stopt, one of the four horses fell dead.

"Kinder sudden, that, Pete," said a bystander.

"Nuthin' sudden about it," said Pete. "That hoss died at the top of the hill, ten miles back; but I wasn't goin' to let him down until I got to the reg'lar stoppin' place."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Of all the gifts that
fit the Christmas day
—none so timely as
the one that provides
the picture story of
that day—

A KODAK

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

Catalogue free at your
dealers, or by mail.

A Gift for the Motorist

A Christmas box containing a set of two, four or six power plugs that will delight the owner of a motor car, motor boat or motor-cycle. Tests have shown 20% increase in power and 25% fuel reduction, due to a firing process that completely explodes a wider range of mixtures and therefore burns less fuel. The 1914 Model (now ready)



McCormick Power Plug

combines a condenser and a self-contained gas chamber and produces an infinite number of sparks between solid cone terminals. No wire points. This maintains full power explosion strokes in the cylinders.

Very heavy, easy to install and practically fool-and accident-proof. Catalogue free. We ship for trial approval, with privilege of returning if not satisfactory. State name and model when ordering.

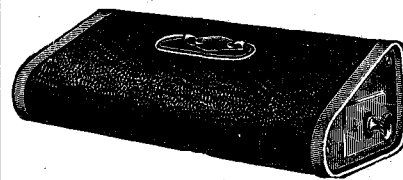
Price \$2.00 per Power Plug. Order today

McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
436 East First Street, Dayton, Ohio

Clark Heaters for WINTER DRIVING

In Auto, Sleigh or Carriage

During coldest weather a Clark Heater will always keep you warm and cozy. It supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell. We make 20 styles of these heaters—from 90c to \$10. Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They fit in at the feet in any vehicle, occupy little space and are just the thing for real comfort. You cannot bend or break them—they last forever. We guarantee that you will be well satisfied or your money will be refunded. Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER.



Write for complete free catalog—a postal will bring it. Why not WRITE NOW?

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
88 La Salle Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Stale News.—"Are you familiar with the Mexican situation?"

"Only up to eight o'clock this morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Meanest Man.—"That fellow certainly is a dub."

"For why?"

"I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Too Cheap.—"Shall I dissolve another pearl in the chalice for your breakfast?" asked Charmion.

"No," replied Cleopatra. "Pearls are too inexpensive and commonplace. Boil me an egg."—*Washington Star.*

Starting It Off.—**STRUGGLING AUTHOR** (who has just read his latest story to his wife)—"There! That's the best thing I ever did."

HIS WIFE—"Yes, dear. What magazine shall you send it to first?"—*Puck.*

Blaming Mother.—"My mother made me what I am," said the political speaker as he proudly threw out his chest.

"Well," said a small man at the rear of the hall, "she must have put in most of her time at other things."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Wise Walter.—"I gave Walter a beautiful necktie of my own make for a Christmas present," said Mabel.

"Was he pleased?"

"Oh, yes; he said its beauty shall be for no other eyes than his own. Wasn't that lovely of him?"—*Lippincott's.*

The Ways of Mas.—Mrs. Gordon had recently moved into the neighborhood.

"I thought I would come and tell you that your James has been fighting with my Edward," said one of the neighbors, one morning as she called at Mrs. Gordon's door, "and settle the matter if I could."

"Well, for my part," responded Mrs. Gordon, haughtily, "I have no time to enter into any discussion about the children's quarrels. I consider myself above such trifling things."

"I'm delighted to hear it," was the reply. "I'll send James over on a stretcher in an hour or two."—*Life.*

An Idea.—The elderly stout man in the fourth row was attentively following the pastor's sermon.

"Let us then," said the exhorter, "break the bonds of custom and throw off the shackles of self, and acknowledge our debt to life's fundamental lessons. Let us deduct from the year's balance-sheet those obligations which we are morally bound to assume."

At this point the stout man suddenly chuckled and slapped his leg with considerable force.

After the sermon he was overtaken by the pastor.

"You seemed greatly pleased with one section of the sermon," he said.

"Yes," replied the stout man. "What you said reminded me of a ripping new scheme for beating the income tax."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



Make HIM Happy!

Give him for Christmas a humidor of Stag, the fragrant tobacco, that smokers are talking so much about.

Beautiful ground glass humidor with moistening sponge in hollow top, holding one pound of Stag.

Price 90 cents. Sold Everywhere

Also packed in the Full Size 10-cent
Tin and the Handy ½-Size
5-cent Tin

No bite—No sting. No bag—No string

**EVER-LASTING-LY
GOOD**



THIS SOLVES THE PROBLEM! GIVE HIM I-SEE-CO SMOKES

Not ordinary gift smokes, but high grade, long filler, hand-made stogies and cigars. No paste used—strictly sanitary.

Delivered direct from our factory, charges prepaid.

SENIOR, 6 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per 100, \$3.00

JUNIOR, 5 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per 100, \$2.00

SLENDORA, an extra fine quality thin model Havana filler, 6 in. stogie. Price per box of 100, \$2.00

SLENDERITA, a 6 in. mild thin model stogie. Price per box of 100, \$2.00

AROMA, clear Havana filler cigar, 5¼ in. panatela shape, \$5.00 per hundred.

ADREMA, 5 in. clear Havana filler cigar, \$8.50 per hundred.

NUERA, 5¼ in. all Havana filler and wrapper, \$7.50 per hundred.

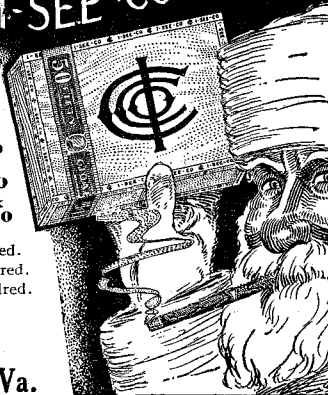
Back goes your money if not more than satisfied.

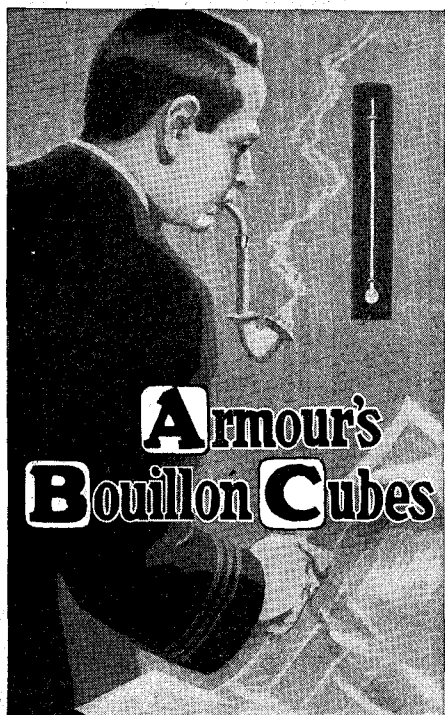
Reference any Wheeling bank, Bradstreet's or Dun's.

Men of good address wanted to solicit individual smokers.

ISENBERG CIGAR CO.,

Wheeling, W. Va.





Armour's Bouillon Cubes

"What's the Matter With This House?"

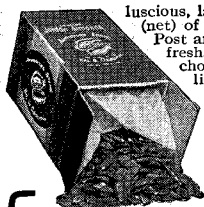
"I feel chilly. Guess I'll take a cup of Armour's bouillon and get warmed up. A cube to a cup of hot water will do the work, and Oh! the delicious flavor of beef blended with vegetables and seasoning."

Grocers and Druggists everywhere

For Free Samples, Address
Dept. 530
Armour and Company, Chicago

Armour's Bouillon Cubes

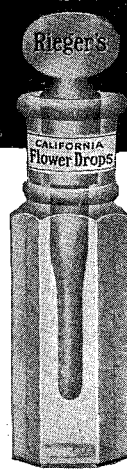
From California Orchard Direct to You



5 lbs.) Printed matter on request.
HAL. G. OSBURN, Los Gatos, Cal.

luscious, large, sweet Almonds, 5 lbs. (net) of solid meats prepaid by Parcel Post anywhere in U.S. and guaranteed fresh, for \$4. I grow and pack these choice Jordan Almonds myself. Delicious as relish or food; one trial convinces you of their marked superiority over imported nuts in flavor, size and sweetness.

Order TODAY—if you enclose \$1.00 extra I also send 5 lbs. (net) of my Burbank Sugar Prunes; selected large, carefully sterilized fruit. (Prunes only, price \$1.25 per



Rieger's Flower Drops

An Ideal Christmas Gift

Fifty times the strength of ordinary perfume. Real flower perfumes in the most possible concentrated form. Free from alcohol. The finest perfume science ever produced. One drop diffuses the odor of thousands of blossoms and lasts for weeks. A dainty Christmas, Birthday or Wedding Gift.

4 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crab Apple. Bottle with long glass stopper from which to drop the perfume. Put up in polished-turned maple box. Packed ready to mail. Money refunded if this is not the finest perfume you ever used.

\$1.50 a Bottle—at Druggists or Mail.
Send check, stamps, money order or currency.
PAUL RIEGER
247 First St., San Francisco

Chicago Owns Up

QUACKVILLE

Columbia's the Gem of the Ocean,
U. S. is the home of the brave,
And Chicago's the lair
Of the wearers of hair
Whose game would be spoiled by a shave.
No work is too coarse to get over,
No fraud in which business is slack,
No cheat is too old,
And no swindle too bold—
Chicago's the home of the quack.

The natural home of the faker,
The soil of this city is rich
For phony physicians
And quack politicians,
"Messiahs" and "Princess" and sich.
Where else could a prophet like Dowie
Put over his mystical clack?
Where under the sky
Could "Prince" Hanish get by
Save here, in the home of the quack?

A "Prince" can go out on the corner
And preach any mystical rot;
The gudgeons will gather
And swallow his blather,
And start a new cult on the spot.
You may travel the highways and byways
From Dan to Beersheba and back,
But the place on the map
Where bloometh the yap
Is Chicago, the home of the quack.

—Bert Leston Taylor, in *The Chicago Tribune*.

Old Saw with New Handle.—The pessimist Fletcherizes his quinin pills. The optimist gets treed by a bear and enjoys the view.—*Yale Record*.

Know Him?—"Pa, what is a near-humorist?"

"A near-humorist, son, is a person who says, when he finds an oyster in a stew, 'Well, well, little stranger, what are you doing here?'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

A Guess.—TEACHER—"Now, children, can you tell me what are the national flowers of England?"

CLASS—"Roses."

TEACHER—"And France?"

CLASS—"Lilies."

TEACHER—"And Spain?"

(Silence for a minute—then small voice at back of the schoolroom.)

"Bullrushes, ma'am."—*Life*.

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of popular periodicals, are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for periodical subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

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BAKER'S COCOA

Is Good Cocoa

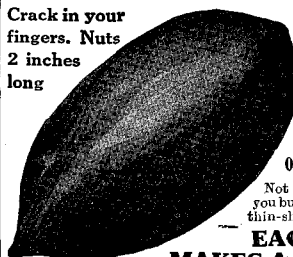


Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of

chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Crack in your fingers. Nuts 2 inches long



KREG NUTS

Selected Paper-Shell Pecans

Order Now for Holidays

Not the small, brown nuts you buy at the store, but large, thin-shelled, selected pecans.

EACH MEAT MAKES A MOUTHFUL.

Kreg Nuts should become part of your diet. We have an interesting folder that explains their development and food value. The supply is limited and you should order early. The price, \$1.00 per pound, gives you more nut meats than you can buy any other way.

Send \$5.00 by P. O. money order, draft or check for 5-lb. package delivered by parcel post or express prepaid. No shipment less than 5 lbs. Sold by mail only.

Order today or send 25 cents for sample package or write for free descriptive folder.

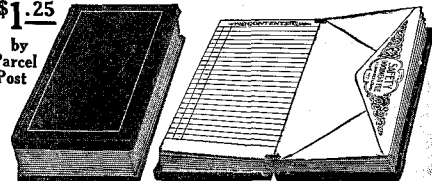
KREG PECAN CO., Williamsport, Pa.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

for Notes, Mortgages, Ins. Policies and Valuable Papers, is a Barler New Document File. Will last a lifetime.

\$1.25

by Parcel Post



Made of steel, covered with chase leather, 18 strong manila pockets, 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion. Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

A. C. BARLER FILE CO., 58 W. Lake St., Chicago

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

Start to Save

A Suitable Xmas Gift—Grab's Automatic Keyless Bank

—cannot be opened until you have saved \$5 in dimes—or multiple of five—automatically registers and shows deposits—a little beauty—size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 ins.—made of solid steel—polished copper finish—a splendid Xmas gift—Price \$1.00—parcel post prepaid—Address

VICTOR M. GRAB & CO.
8612 Ashland Block CHICAGO



Buy the Car When You Know the Springs —Not Before

YOU can judge the *beauty* of the car you buy at the first glance. You can tell something of its *power* when the demonstrator takes you over a hill. But you can't be sure of the *springs* unless you determine what springs they are and what their record is. Because a spring giving supreme comfort in a demonstration may, within three months, sag and settle until it bounces and jolts you at every slight depression in the road.

Avoid spring uncertainty and disappointment. *Specify Detroit Springs and be sure.* We protect you beyond that first demonstration, which can't tell you what the spring is worth. Every Detroit Spring is backed by a *guarantee* against settling or breakage for *two years* from date of manufacture. It is spring insurance for you.

**Identify Detroit Springs by
This Trade Mark**



**And by the Lubricating Cup
Near the End of Each Leaf**

When you're looking the car over, watch for that Detroit Spring trade mark.

It means safety. Detroit Springs are almost impossible to fracture.

Comfort is certain.

Your tires will wear longer because Detroit Springs automatically assume a large percentage of this work.

That pest of the motorist—squeaking—is unknown.

These things require an inspection of the springs. And if you don't find the trade mark or the lubricating cups on the leaves, demand that your car be equipped with Detroit Springs.

You can get them. True, they cost the manufacturer a little more. But he'll give them to you, *if you insist.* Detroit Springs on any car are a strong indication of quality construction throughout the car.

**How to Ride Comfortably and Safely
Write for Booklet**

It pays to know springs, *to know why you should insist on Detroit Springs.* The information can be yours for the asking. A booklet of remarkable interest will be mailed to you on request. It tells the story of spring making from your standpoint as a car owner. Explains how Detroit Springs insure your safety and lengthen the life of your car and tires. Write for it.

Detroit Steel Products Company
2252 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan

Why Detroit Springs Don't Squeak

The silence of Detroit Springs is enough in itself to decide you in their favor. The Self-Lubricating Device—patents pending—is simple, but mightily effective. Near the end of each leaf is a small distributing reservoir that automatically feeds the lubricant as it is needed. Not only is there no squeaking, but the spring is assured of far longer life. That's one of the reasons—

Why Detroit Springs Are Guaranteed for Two Years

Other reasons are material reasons, constructional reasons, workmanship reasons, test reasons.

We decided to make the guarantee of two years' length, because we wanted to be conservative. Detroit Springs will give excellent service indefinitely. Our confidence is shown by the fact that we have doubled and in many cases trebled the best car guarantee. And our confidence is based on the most enduring of foundations.



Pyrometer

This man regulates the delicate Triple Heat Treatment of Detroit Springs. Forty-eight fires are maintained at just the right temperature by means of the Thermo-Electric Pyrometer. The dial seen above indicates the heat of any furnace by a color system. The actual temperatures are known only to three members of our organization and are among the most carefully guarded secrets of our process.

**Specify
Detroit Springs
on Your Next
Car**

"Mac, I've got a brand new corn-cob pipe!"

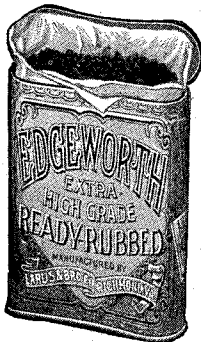
"Right there on the table, you'll find it if you want to smoke.

"Just a minute, don't fill it with that; let me show you a trick I learned from an uncle in Tennessee.

"You take a new pipe and hold it under the cold water tap for just a minute.

"Then start smoking while the bowl is still moist and that 'new pipe taste' isn't there.

"Now let me get you some Edgeworth—I keep that in the drawer. Recognize the blue box? This is Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed—the same as the good old Edgeworth Sliced Plug, only it's already rubbed up and ready for your pipe."



Suppose you were entertaining a pipe smoker in your home and had no Edgeworth to offer him—you would consider that as very serious if you were acquainted with Edgeworth.

Are you acquainted with Edgeworth, the tobacco that makes its smokers declare the pipe the best smoke of them all? If not, let us make you acquainted.

We'll send you a package of Edgeworth free—a sample. We wish that you would ask for it, get it and try it.

Just send your request for this sample on a post card and mention your dealer's name. The more people we can get to try Edgeworth the more people there are who begin to smoke it. It's a very fine Burley tobacco, every package of which is guaranteed.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed may be bought in 10c and 50c tins, everywhere, and in handsome \$1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

If you want the free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

The \$1.00 Humidor package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is a fine Christmas gift. If your dealer hasn't this package, Larus & Brother Co. will be pleased to mail one to your friend with your card upon receipt of \$1.00 and they will pay the parcel postage.

TEACHERS desiring absolutely safe investments for moderate amounts at profitable rates should have their names added to the mailing list of the **Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** No Charge.

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717, \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

6% TWO YEAR BONDS

Due January 1st, 1916. Secured by first mortgage on good farm land—the safest security in the world. Guaranteed principal and interest. Denominations \$500 and \$1000. Interest paid each six months at First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, without deduction of Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for State and National Banks. Write for information.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

R. C. KITTEL, Pres.

CASSELTON, N. D.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WASTEFUL AMERICAN INVESTORS— PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG ON THEIR PSYCHOLOGY

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, of Harvard, has recently given attention to the ways of investors. His article, by special arrangement with Messrs. Rollins, is printed in *Investments*, of which Franklin Escher is now in control as a separate publication. The problem taken up by Professor Münsterberg is not that of the prudent man who works for the money he saves and then invests it in 4 per cent. first-mortgage bonds, but rather the problem of those who, on the one hand, hide away their savings instead of making them productive, and on the other "throw them away in wildcat schemes." The first of these two extremes he finds easily understandable. It is hysterical fear of possible losses and unreasonable distrust of banks and bankers that cause men and women to hide savings and to avoid markets for investment. No doubt this class exists in larger volume abroad than here; here, in fact, it offers not much to complain of. Americans are rather given to falling into the second class, that is, those who throw money away in wildcat schemes. No doubt exists that men in America are more ready to throw their money into speculative abysses than are people in other countries. Professor Münsterberg says further in his interesting article:

"If we speak of suggestion in economic life, everybody at once thinks of the endless variety of suggestive advertisements. An announcement which merely gives information is, of course, no suggestion. But if, perhaps, such an announcement takes the form of an imperative, an element of suggestion creeps in. To be sure we are accustomed to this trivial pattern, and no one completely loses his power to resist, if the proposition to buy comes in the grammatical form of a command. If we had reached the highest degree of suggestibility, as in hypnotism, we could not read 'Cook with gas' without at once putting a gas-stove into our kitchen. Yet even such a mild suggestion has its influence, and tends slightly to weaken the arguments which would lead to an opposite action. The advertisements, however, which the brokers send to our house, and which are spread broadcast in the homes of the country to those who have no technical knowledge of stock buying are surely not confined to such childlike and bland forms of suggestion. The whole grouping of figures, the distribution of black and white in the picture of the market situation, the glowing story of the probable successes with the bewildering hints of special privileges, must increase the suggestibility of the untrained mind and reinforce powerfully the suggestive energy of the proposition to buy. The whole technic of this procedure has nowhere been brought to such virtuosity as in our country.

"But the skill of the prospectus, with its sometimes half-fraudulent features, would after all not gain such influence if suggestion were not produced from another side as well, namely, through the instinct of imitation. The habit of making risky investments is so extremely wide-spread that the individual buyer

does not feel himself isolated, and therefore dependent upon his own judgments and deliberations. He feels himself as a member of a class, and the class easily becomes a crowd, even a mob, a mob in which the logic of any mob reigns, and that is the logic of doing unthinkingly what others do. It is well known that every member of a crowd stands intellectually and morally on a lower level than he would stand if left to his spontaneous impulses and his own reflections. The crowd may fall into a panic and rush blindly in any direction into which any one may have happened to start, and no one thinks about it, or it may go into exaltation and exuberantly do what no one alone would dare to risk. This mass consciousness is also surely a form of increased suggestibility. The individual feels his own responsibility reduced because he relies instinctively on the judgment of his neighbors, and with this decreased responsibility the energy for resistance to dangerous propositions disappears. Men buy their stocks because others are doing it.

"But finally, may we not call it suggestion, too, if the individual, even tremblingly, accepts the risks of perilous deals because he feels obliged to grasp for an unusually high income in order to live up to the style of his set. Of course, every standard of living is relative. Everything depends upon the habits of those around us. If the community steadily screws up these habits, makes life ostentatious for those of moderate means as well as for the rich, hysterically emphasizes the material values, the will to be satisfied with the income of safe investments has to fight against tremendous odds. The truly strong mind will keep its power to resist, but the slightly weak mind will find the suggestion of the surrounding life more powerful than the fear of possible loss. If all the neighbors in the village have automobiles, the man who would enjoy a quiet book and a pleasant walk much more than a showy ride will yield and spend a thousand dollars for his motor-car where a hundred dollars for books would have brought him far more intense satisfaction. In no country have fashion and ostentatiousness taken such strong possession of the masses, and the willingness to be satisfied with a moderate income is, therefore, nowhere so little at home.

"We must not forget the superficiality of thinking, the uncritical, loose, and flabby use of the reasoning power which shows itself in so many spheres of American mass life. It is sufficient to see the triviality of argument and the cheapness of thought in those newspapers which seek and enjoy the widest circulation. It is difficult not to believe that fundamentally sins of education are to blame for it. The school may bring much to the children, but no mere information can be a substitute for a training in thorough thinking. Here lies the greatest defect of our average schools. The looseness of the spelling and figuring draws its consequences. Whoever becomes accustomed to inaccuracy in the elements remains inaccurate in his thinking his life long. If the American public loses a hundred million dollars a year by investments in worthless undertakings, surely not the smallest cause is the lack of concise reasoning. Wrong analogies control the thought of the masses. Any copper stock must be worth buying because the stock of Calumet-Hecla multiplied its value a hundredfold.

"But the irony of the situation lies in the fact that, as experience shows, those

who are the cleverest thinkers in their fields are in the realm of investments as easily trapt as the most superficial reasoners. It is well known that college professors, school-teachers, and ministers figure prominently on the mailing list of unscrupulous brokers, and their hard-earned savings are especially often given for stocks which soon are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Sometimes, to be sure, this impractical behavior of the idealists really results from an unreasonable indifference to commercial questions. The true scholar, whose life is tuned to the conviction that he has more important things to do in the world than to make money, readily falls into a mood of carelessness with regard to the money which he does chance to make. In this state of indifference he follows any advice, and may easily be misled. But it seems probable that the more frequent case is the opposite one. Just because the teacher or the pastor has small chance to save anything, they give their fullest thought to the question how to multiply their earnings, and their mistake springs rather from their ignorance of the actual conditions. They think that they can figure it out by mere logic and overlook the hard realities.

"They resemble another group of victims who can be found in the midst of commercial life, the overclever people who rely on especially artificial arguments. They feel sure that they see some points which no one else has discovered, and while they may have noticed some small reasonable points, they overlook important conditions which the simpler-minded would have seen. They know everything better than their neighbors, and whatever their friends buy or sell, they at once have a brilliant argument to prove that the step was wrong. They generally forget that the listener must be suspicious of their wisdom, as they themselves have never earned the fruit of their apparent wisdom. They all, however, may find comfort in the well-known fact that hardly any great financier has died, not even a Harriman or a Morgan, without there being found in his possession large quantities of worthless stocks and bonds.

"But the variety of intellectual types, the careless and the uncritical, the overclever and the illogical thinkers, could easily protect themselves against the dangers of the shortcomings in their mental mechanism if their minds had not another trait, which, too, is more frequent in America than anywhere else in the world, the lack of respect for the expert. The average American is his own expert in every field. This is certainly not a reproach. It supplies American public life with an immense amount of energy and readiness to help. Above all, historically it was the necessary outcome of the political democracy. In striking contrast to the European bureaucracy, any citizen could, at any time, be called to be postmaster or mayor or governor or member of the cabinet. A true American would find his way, however complex the work before him. That was and is splendid. Yet the development of the recent decades has clearly shown that the danger of this mental attitude after all appears to the newer American generation alarmingly great in many fields. Civil service has steadily grown, the influence of the engineer and the expert in every technical and practical field has more and more taken control of American life, because the go-as-you-please methods of the amateur have shown increasingly their ineffectiveness. Education has slowly been removed from the dilettantish, unprepared school boards. The reign of the expert in public life seems to have begun. But in private life such an attitude is still a part of

A Box of Fine Cigars Makes a "Merry Xmas" All The Merrier



Actual Size
of the Cigar
and the Style
of the Box

Let a box of 25 La REGINA (Victoria shape) Cigars (Price \$2.00 delivered, all charges prepaid) carry your message.

We attend to all the details. Just remit to us with directions—we ship the cigars with your card enclosed, and notify the person addressed of the shipment.

La REGINA is not to be thought of as a 3-for-25c cigar (the rate at which we sell them). The REGINA is a cigar that has a value quite apart from ordinary price making. Our price based on a sale of millions of this brand a year over the counters of 800 United Cigar Stores—it's the 800-store-price.

No one on earth sells as many cigars as we do—therefore no one can buy at prices as low and get the quality.

And we never advertise a new cigar. Until a cigar makes good with the smokers we couldn't afford to risk the cost or our reputation. La REGINA has made good. The highest grade Havana in the filler, wrapped with the famous Connecticut broadleaf. A cigar with a "burn" in which zest is not sacrificed for mildness—but exquisitely mild. Attractively packed.

Money returned if cigars are not satisfactory. The smoker decides. Remit, stating mild, medium or strong. With all orders filled our Profit-Sharing Certificates, List of Premiums and a beautifully illustrated catalogue.

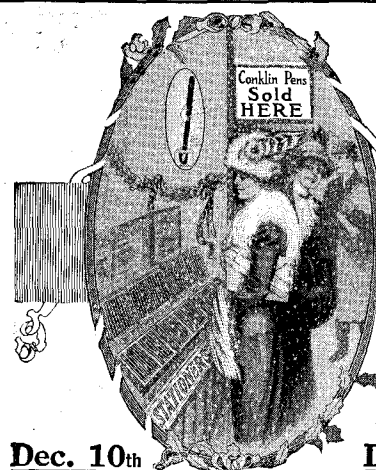


UNITED CIGAR STORES

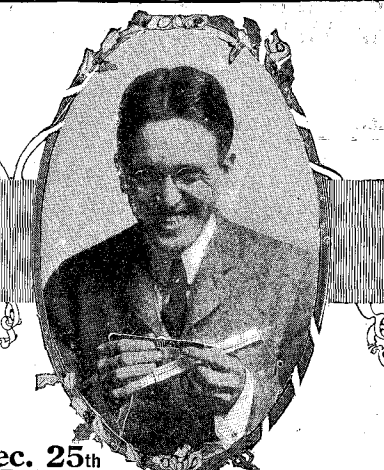
Mail Order Service

Flatiron Building

New York City



Dec. 10th



Dec. 25th

ALICE:- "A Conklin Pen! The very thing I'll get Tom! Won't he be tickled! And it's such a sensible, practical gift, too."

TOM:- "Fine! Now that's what I call class! And just what I wanted, too! Either I talk in my sleep or Alice is a mind-reader."

Get down on
YOUR
Christmas List

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

He can use it in
his WORK
Every Day

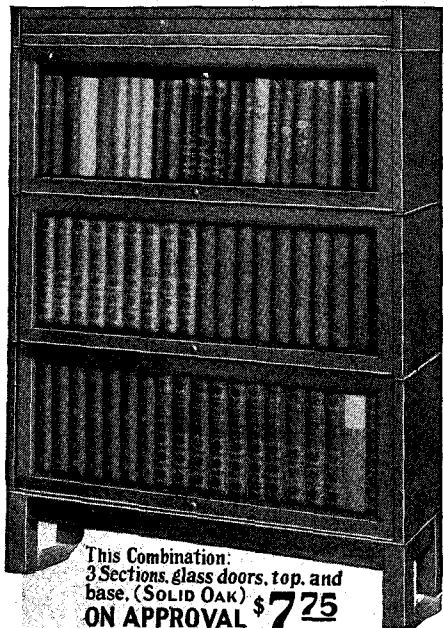
The Conklin fills itself and cleans itself; 14K iridium-tipped gold pens that never scratch or blot. All styles and sizes. Exchangeable after Christmas if point doesn't suit. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up at stationers, druggists, jewelers everywhere.

The Conklin Pen Mfg. Co.,

275 Conklin Bldg., Toledo, O.



A Substantial Christmas Gift



This Combination:
3 Sections, glass doors, top and
base, (SOLID OAK)
ON APPROVAL \$7.75

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

Our new "Universal Style" combines a pleasing, enduring design, with latest practical improvements in construction. Adapted for home or office library; beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with non-binding, disappearing glass doors, at \$1.75 per section; top and base, \$1.25 each. The greatest value we have ever offered. On orders amounting to \$10.00 and over we pay freight; slight extra charge to extreme Western States. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. Lundstrom Bookcases are endorsed by over fifty thousand users. Sold only direct from our factory at a considerable saving to you. Write for our new catalog No. 23.

PER
SECTION
\$1.75
AND UP

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

Farm Mortgages 6%
No careful investor should fail to look into the merit of Western Farm Mortgages. Let us send descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. 30 years' experience. Highest references.
E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N.D.



FOR HIS CHRISTMAS

Give him a **Rockwell Reminder** for 1914. A daily calendar (twelve monthly pads) on bond paper, and leather cover, holding two months at a time. Insert new pad each month. Note engagements ahead. Tear off leaves daily and forgetting is impossible.

Size 3 in. by 5 in. Just fits the vest pocket
Genuine Pigskin or Seal \$1.00
Fine Black Leather .50
Name on cover in gold (extra) .25

Postpaid on receipt of price—Money back if not satisfied
ROCKWELL PRINTING CO., 1090 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J.

A Gift to Father or the Friend who Smokes A Sargent Patent Humidor



It keeps cigars or tobacco from drying out. There are so many of our Humidors in use and because of their efficient work they have become known as the Smokers' Chum. All Sargent's Humidors have a heavy patented stone set in the lid of the box, by means of which the moisture for the cigars can be controlled. This stone will absorb the water when poured on it, similar to a sponge, but makes leakage impossible and retains the moisture for a long time. We do not use any sponges or pads to become rancid or unsanitary.

Humidor No. 101, Mission finished and lined with glass, \$2.00
Humidor No. 105, Mahogany finish, lined with white tile glass, \$2.00
Humidor No. 106, Circassian Walnut, lined with white tile glass, \$4.00
The above Humidors will be shipped Express collect.
Add 75c to the price of Humidor if you wish sent prepaid east of the Miss. River; west add \$1.00.
Our Travelers' Cigar Case No. 13, holds 24 cigars, is \$2.00 delivered.
SARGENT CIGAR & PLANTATION CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

the mental equipment of millions. They ignore the physician and cure themselves with patent medicines or mental healing; they ignore the banker and broker and make their investments in accordance with their own amateurish inspiration.

"It is then, after all, no chance that this commercially clever American nation wastes more in antieconomic fabrics than any other people on the globe. It is the outcome of psychological traits which are rooted in significant conditions of our educational and social life. Yet as soon as these conditions are recognized, and these reasons for waste are understood, it ought not to be difficult fundamentally to change all this and to make the savings of the nation everywhere really sources of national income."

ERIE'S PROPOSED BIG MORTGAGE

No definite announcement has yet been made as to the much-talked-of huge mortgage to be issued by the Erie Railroad, with a view to the absorption by it of existing mortgages and providing ultimately for further issues that may be required; in the main, it will be a refunding issue. Financiers have been interested in this issue, perhaps more than in other large blanket mortgages recently undertaken by some of the great railway systems, mainly because of a general knowledge that several layers of mortgage bonds now exist in the Erie system, and just how matters could be adjusted many fail to comprehend.

It seems to be not generally known that of the several layers of bonds practically all are secured on the mileage between New York and Lake Erie, the main line of the Erie. As pointed out by *The Wall Street Journal*, this line makes up less than half the entire present Erie system. West of Buffalo the Erie has under its control more than 1,000 miles of road. That mileage has against it only \$40,000,000 in bonds held by the public, the rate per mile of mortgage being only \$35,000, whereas the rate per mile on the main line is about \$200,000. It is true that stocks in controlled companies and over \$35,000,000 of their bonds are in the main deposited as additional security for Erie's present consolidated mortgage and general mortgage bonds, which in effect spreads the lien of those bonds over the western mileage. All the same, there exist at present only two mortgages on that part of the system. Inasmuch as the road through to Chicago is now double-tracked, its increased value as security for the proposed big mortgage is obvious. The existence of so great a number of mortgages on the main line is also qualified as to its seriousness by the fact that many of the underlying issues are small.

STRIKING RETURNS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Reports that come from the Bureau of Statistics indicate, says *Bradstreet's*, that "the flood of foreign imports which it was predicted would follow the enactment of the new tariff bill has apparently been delayed." For October imports reached the sum of \$132,893,960. In October last year the corresponding sum was \$178,987,986. These figures indicate a decrease this year of 23.5 per cent., or over one-

Who Pays the Income Tax on Your Coupons?

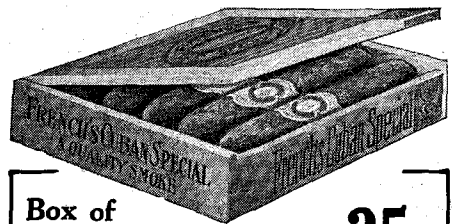
Our Income Tax Department is prepared to assist you in determining which of your bonds contain the tax free covenant whereby the issuing company agrees to assume your normal tax of one per cent.

You may command our services in this connection by communicating with us either in person or by letter.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

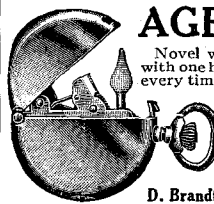
140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus - - \$30,000,000
Deposits - - - - - 167,000,000



Box of All Havana Only 25c

French's superb Cuban Special. Filler of Havana leaves too short to use in the manufacture of our celebrated Juan del Rey brand of Havana cigars. Both filler and wrapper are the purest Cuban grown tobacco—thoroughly seasoned leaf. Rich, mellow and exquisite tropic flavor. Five cigars in Spanish Cedar Box by parcel post prepaid direct to you for only 25c, silver or stamps. Limited introductory offer. Send today.
FRENCH TOBACCO CO., Dept. 27, Statesville, N. C.



AGENTS A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.

D. Brandt Lighter Co., 148 Duane St., N. Y.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)
By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. \$2.00, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

quarter. The writer comments further on these and other figures of our foreign trade:

"The decrease in duty-free imports was 20.6 per cent., and that in dutiable imports was 31 per cent. In this connection it should be noted that the imports for the first three days of October were included in the September statement; the tariff bill was signed on October 4, but even with the addition of the \$13,665,000 of imports on these three days, the total October imports this year, \$146,558,000, fall 18 per cent. short of those of October a year ago, and 14 per cent. short of those for September this year. The result of this sharp decline in import trade is to cause the imports for the ten months ending with October to fall behind those of a year ago by a considerable amount. At the close of October 3 the imports for the calendar year to date aggregated \$1,327,294,071, a decrease of \$5,600,656 from the full nine months of 1912, and by the end of October the decrease in all imports was \$50,694,682, or 3.3 per cent.

"In the matter of exports, there is no evidence in the grand totals of a sag in this branch of trade, the October exports being \$271,588,726, a sum 24 per cent. larger than that of September, only 2.5 per cent. smaller than the largest monthly total ever recorded—that of November, 1912—and 6.7 per cent. larger than the total for October, 1912, up to that time the heaviest monthly total ever recorded. The excess of exports in October, \$138,694,766, is also the largest excess ever recorded in any month. The exports for ten months of this year aggregate \$2,005,010,884, a sum 7.2 per cent. larger than was recorded a year ago at that date, and the largest total of exports ever recorded in a ten-months' period. The total imports and exports of merchandise for October and the ten months of 1913 compare with like periods of the two preceding years as follows:

OCTOBER			
Imports	1911	1912	1913
Free of duty.....	\$69,356,325	\$102,711,717	\$81,575,185
Dutiable.....	63,249,426	75,276,269	51,318,775
Total.....	\$132,605,751	\$177,987,986	\$132,893,960
Exports			
Domestic.....	\$207,634,661	\$251,587,995	\$268,927,453
Foreign.....	2,730,855	3,045,509	2,661,273
Total.....	\$210,365,516	\$254,633,504	\$271,588,726
Exc. of exports.....	\$77,759,765	\$76,645,518	\$138,694,766

TEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER

Imports	1911	1912	1913
Free of duty.....	\$647,399,402	\$812,604,530	\$782,735,688
Dutiable.....	618,123,534	698,278,183	677,452,343
Total.....	\$1,265,522,936	\$1,510,882,713	\$1,460,188,031
Exports			
Domestic.....	\$1,636,363,087	\$1,840,273,972	\$1,974,350,084
Foreign.....	29,503,763	30,384,023	30,660,800
Total.....	\$1,665,866,850	\$1,870,657,995	\$2,005,010,884
Exc. of exports.....	\$400,343,914	\$359,775,282	\$544,822,853

"As stated above, there is little evidence in the aggregate export totals of a reaction in the foreign demand for our goods, but when the detailed statement of exports of leading products for October and the ten months is closely examined, there are some features that may presage a turn in the tide of foreign demand. Thus the total value of the exports of six leading products in October is \$147,831,262, a gain of \$13,918,000, or about 10.3 per cent. Deducting the total value of six leading

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Double the yield of the garden and insure a velvety green lawn by using

Sheep's Head Sheep Manure
Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Large barrel \$4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.

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Genuine
Without This
Patented
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Appreciated by those
who are careful of their
appearance.

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"EVERSTICK" to carry the best of everything.

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INVISIBLE RUBBER

Insist upon the genuine "Everstick" For sale by discriminating Dealers

Does Your Heater Run You

—make you look after it from early morning till late at night—sometimes keep you roasting hot, more often freezing cold—and all the time burning more coal than is necessary. This condition can be avoided by equipping your heating plant with the Jewell Heat Controller. With this simple, economical device your heater must actually run itself. All that is necessary is to occasionally put in a little coal. The JEWELL automatically takes care of drafts and dampers and keeps an even, steady fire that gives you an even heat at any temperature desired—with the minimum amount of coal.

The clock attachment assures a warm house in the morning but keeps it cool over night.

By the use of the JEWELL, heating troubles and worries are not only abolished, expensive coal bills are not only reduced, but changes in temperature are avoided, making the JEWELL indispensable for health and comfort.

THE JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

name of the dealer at whose place you can see the JEWELL in actual operation.

Jewell Heat Controllers are attractive, an ornament to any room, come complete, ready to set up—may be applied to any system of heating—and guaranteed to give efficient service. Write for particulars.

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22 Green St., Auburn, N.Y.

Or Do You Run
Your Heater?



Write for Literature — How to Solve Your Heating Problem

and we'll also send you the

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can see the JEWELL

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Jewell Heat Controllers

are attractive, an ornament

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Jewell Heat Controllers

are attractive, an ornament

to any room, come complete,

ready to set up—may be applied

to any system of heating—and

guaranteed to give efficient service.

Write for particulars.

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50¢

You are well dressed if you wear this pure silk cravat.

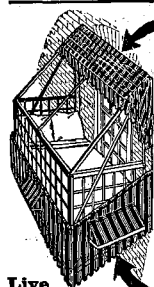
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Pens Illustrated

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Whatever style or shape of fountain pen you want to give, you'll find a Parker that meets your taste. Over 200 styles sold by 15,000 dealers. Standard—Self-Filling—Safety. If you cannot find a dealer, write for catalog or send price and we will send pen prepaid.

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products for October from the total of all exports, however, it is found that the remainder, representing other exports, largely manufactured goods, is only \$123,757,464, a gain over last year of but 2.5 per cent. Thus the gain in manufactured exports is far less than the gain in leading exports, which include raw cotton, breadstuffs, meat, and oils. In the ten months of this year gains in exports of these leading products have been exceeded by the gains in other exports, but the October figures alone do not show the maintenance of this gain. In this connection it will be interesting to compare the showing of exports for October and the ten months in leading as opposed to other exports, made in the following table:

Exports by groups	October, 1913	October, 1912	Changes, per cent.
Breadstuffs.....	\$13,324,894	\$26,103,001	d. 48.9
Cotton-seed oil.....	887,245	1,061,557	d. 16.3
Cattle, hogs, and sheep.....	80,835	63,769	i. 26.7
Meat and dairy prod.....	11,109,101	8,663,600	i. 28.2
Cotton.....	107,375,197	88,689,663	i. 21.0
Mineral oils.....	15,053,990	9,331,761	i. 61.3
Total above.....	\$147,831,262	\$133,913,351	i. 10.3
Other exports.....	\$123,757,464	\$120,720,153	i. 2.5
All exports.....	\$271,588,726	\$254,633,504	i. 6.9

	Ten mos. ending October, 1913	1912	Changes, per cent.
Breadstuffs.....	\$170,218,665	\$108,336,191	i. 57.1
Cotton-seed oil.....	14,158,854	16,702,509	d. 15.2
Cattle, hogs, and sheep.....	754,234	3,469,099	d. 78.2
Meat and dairy prod.....	115,425,883	104,714,015	i. 10.2
Cotton.....	389,809,428	421,582,031	d. 7.5
Mineral oils.....	121,760,483	100,510,620	i. 21.1
Total above.....	\$812,127,547	\$755,314,465	i. 7.5
Other exports.....	\$119,283,337	\$111,343,530	i. 6.9
All exports.....	\$2,005,010,884	\$1,870,657,995	i. 7.2

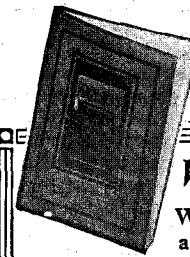
"It will be seen that the gain in cotton exports in October was \$18,686,000, or 21 per cent., while the gain in oil exports was \$5,727,000, or 61 per cent., and the gain in meat exports was \$2,446,000, or 28 per cent. In breadstuffs exports, however, there was a loss of \$12,779,000, or fully 49 per cent. The large gain in cotton exports was entirely a matter of price, because the quantity shipped was a trifle less than a year ago in October. For the ten-months' period cotton exports have lagged, owing to the decrease in shipments early in the year growing out of the 2,000,000-bale smaller crop yield of 1912, while breadstuffs, meat, and oil exports have expanded heavily.

"Enough has been cited here to show that foreign-trade figures from now on will repay study, especially in view of the reports of slowing down in European trade, and of the possible effects upon our own trade of lessened buying ability abroad, alike for our farm products and for manufactured goods."

BONDS AS INVESTMENTS FOR BUSINESS MEN

E. W. Keever contributes to *Moody's Magazine* an article in which he insists on the great value of high-grade bonds as investments for the surplus of a business man, because in an emergency they exist as "liquid assets." Profits put back into a man's business, as they so often are, unlike bonds, are subject to business risks, and in times of stringency may cease to be profits at all. Mr Keever says further:

"Let us suppose the manufacturer makes a net profit of ten thousand dollars on the raw material he has purchased and turned into the finished product. Now, if he takes that \$10,000 and puts the whole amount back into more raw material, it is no longer real profit, because he is subjecting it to all the risks of the business. It is simply



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From Boston, weekly sailings to Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.

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so much working capital. The only real, true profit that he can go home at night and tell his wife about is that portion of his \$10,000 that he takes out of his business and invests in something entirely outside of it. The inexperienced may not believe this statement, but ask the man who has been in business for twenty years and has seen two panics, and he will tell you that his real profits, the ones he expects to live on in old age, are those sums invested in outside things, such as life-insurance, real estate, or bonds. And of these three forms bonds are by far the best for the investment of business surplus. They are more marketable than real estate; if carefully chosen they are equally secure, and as collateral for loans they are unsurpassed.

"This brings us to the consideration of the more immediate benefits of bonds as a commercial reserve. The man who has a surplus in bonds has an insurance fund against unforeseen disaster. If a strike temporarily ties up his plant, or a new invention compels large expenditures for improved machinery, he can resort to the commercial reserve for the necessary funds. He has always on hand liquid assets whose value is not in the least affected by the state of his business. Under modern business administration the practical importance of such a fund is evident.

"A further advantage of commercial reserve arises in periods of business over-expansion. There are times when the merchant sees opportunities to buy at a large discount for cash. The seller must have money at any price. Such opportunities usually come when money is tight and credit strained. The merchant is carrying his full line at the bank, and it is impossible to float commercial paper. At such times his bonds are worth all they cost. He can at once take them to any bank, and borrow 80 to 90 per cent. of their market value, and thus buy up his bargain. It is simply that he has cash and the other man hasn't, and 'real money talks loudest every time.'

"A striking example of the value of a commercial reserve when such opportunities present themselves is seen in the history of the Standard Oil Company, one of the chief causes of whose wonderful success has been the consistent maintenance of a big reserve in cash and easily negotiable securities. By means of such a reserve the Standard Oil Company has been able to get into new oil-fields when its competitors were handicapped by lack of cash, and to take over competitors weakened by lack of capital, and to improve its position in many other ways.

"Bradstreets', in their January analysis of the business failures in the United States during 1912, credit 29.7 per cent. of those failures to 'lack of capital' and 16.5 per cent. to 'specific conditions.' Out of the total of 46.2 per cent. due to these causes, a respectable percentage is evidently due to the bankrupt concerns failing to have the quick assets to meet their quick obligations. Nothing but cash will meet these obligations, and bonds are the best form of carrying this very desirable fund of quick assets with which to meet contingencies.

"The ideal investment of a commercial reserve would consist of high-grade railroad bonds, either a first or general mortgage. These bonds should be purchased under par, should have a ready market, either on the Exchange or among the investment houses, and should mature in from ten to fifteen years or less, so as to insure stability. Equipment bonds are one of the best types for investments of this character. To the above securities might be added some of the better public utilities, which, as a class, show very steady earnings and fluctuate but little in price, and a good percentage of high-grade short-term notes."

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Leaves Chicago every day at 7 p.m.; arrives San Francisco at 9.30 the morning of the third day.

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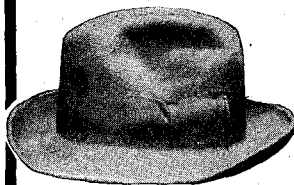
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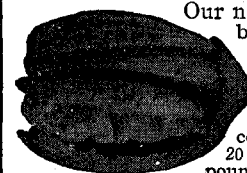
Of regular \$3 grade. We ask \$2.00 PREPAID. Money refunded if hat fails to please. Order NOW, enclosing \$2 and stating size and color. Our catalog illustrates distinctive hats and caps for every occasion—saves you money. Write for it—free.

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is for the man who wants Havana but wants it MILD.

It's a long, slender, 5½ inch, banded cigar. Its filler is imported, long leaf, clear Havana with the world-famous aroma that cannot be imitated.

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Merely to introduce it, we have boxed the WABON PANETELA in a handsome cedar package containing 25 cigars.

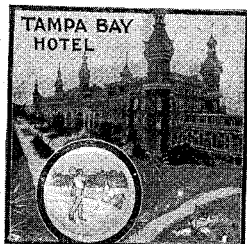
YOUR box is waiting for you. We'll send it direct to you for \$2.00. Smoke five WABON PANETELAS. If you are not entirely pleased with them, return the balance at our expense and we'll return your \$2.00 at once.

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FIREPROOF TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Florida, a magnificent Moorish palace, capacity 500 guests, recently remodeled and renovated throughout. New nine-hole golf course, tennis, motor boating, fishing, bathing, automobiling, baseball. The Chicago Cubs have winter training quarters in grounds; will play match games during Feb. and March with Philadelphia Athletics and St. Louis Browns. Four days' carnival in Feb., rivaling New Orleans Mardi Gras and St. Louis Voodoo.

Louis Villed Prophets. Northern servants. Grounds consists of 42 acres of luxuriant tropical shrubbery and flowers, beautiful palm fringed walks, fountains and shady nooks, facing the Hillsborough river, where boating and fishing are unexcelled. Over a hundred miles of well paved auto boulevards, creating beautiful drives through golden fruit-laden orange groves, over picturesque streams, through tropical jungles and piney woods. All trains and boats met by autobus. Special rates for families and long stays. Write for booklet and rates to W. F. ADAMS, Manager. Spend a few days at the MANIVISTA HOTEL on the Manatee river.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 29.—Riots occur at Zabern, Alsace, as a result of alleged insults to the townspeople by German army officers; the streets are cleared at the point of the bayonet.

December 1.—The Turkish Government sends written apologies to the Russian Government in connection with the arrest of a Russian ship of Kavakli Mustapha for the assassination of Sheket Pasha.

The Federal garrison evacuates the city of Chihuahua, because of a shortage in food supplies, giving one of the main keys to the advance on Mexico City to General Villa.

December 2.—Seven Mexican Federal generals offer terms of surrender to the Constitutionalists at Juarez.

The announcement that the Glenriddle manuscripts of Burns will be returned to Scotland is enthusiastically received throughout the entire country.

The French Government is defeated in the House of Deputies on the question of exempting the new *rentes* from taxation. Premier Barthou and the remainder of the Ministers tender their resignations to President Poincaré.

The English Antislavery and Aborigines' Protective Society decides to take immediate steps to organize a similar body in the United States with the object of eliminating the virtual slavery of the natives of tropical countries, especially Mexico and South America.

December 3.—A speech by War Minister von Falkenhayn in the Reichstag is taken to mean that the Kaiser is backing the German Army in the controversy over the way in which soldiers treated civilians at the Alsatian town of Zabern.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

November 28.—The House Territories Committee submits a bill providing for a \$35,000,000 Government-built railway system for Alaska. The bill, which is a substitute for pending measures, has the approval of Secretary of the Interior Lane.

November 29.—The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 24, confirms the nomination of L. E. Pinkham, of Massachusetts, to be Governor of Hawaii.

November 30.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommends the building of two dreadnoughts, eight destroyers, and three submarines in his annual report to President Wilson. He also urges the Government to obtain control of a fuel-oil supply and advocates the building of Government-owned plants for making armor.

December 1.—The new Congress convenes without ceremony, and the struggle over the Currency Bill is at once resumed in the Senate.

President Wilson withdraws from entry 45,720 acres of public land in Southern California, believed to be valuable for oil. In Western Montana 120,000 acres of supposed coal lands are opened.

Budget estimates submitted to Congress by the several Government establishments total \$1,108,681,777.

Several "antitrust" bills are introduced in the House.

December 2.—The President reads his Message to Congress.

December 3.—The Volunteer Army Bill, prescribing the manner in which United States volunteers shall be raised, organized, and maintained in time of war or when war is imminent, is passed by the House.

GENERAL

November 27.—General Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, is arrested in New York City on a murder charge made by the Government of his country.

November 28.—It is estimated that the Wisconsin compensation act will give \$750,000 a year to disabled men.

An agreement whereby all the 14,000 employees shall be retained, even if part time becomes necessary, is reached in the General Electric strike negotiations at Schenectady.

Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, threatened with impeachment if labor troubles increase, resigns on hearing fresh strikes are probable.

December 1.—One hundred and thirty-five persons were killed in 21 States during the hunting season, Wisconsin being the chief sufferer.

December 3.—General Zelaya is freed by the Federal authorities in New York City when the Nicaraguan Government withdraws a homicide charge on which he was arrested.

Twenty-seven men are burned to death in a cheap lodging-house in Boston.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. C.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—In answer to an inquiry concerning the phrase, "hard up," in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 25, 1913, reference was made incorrectly to the nautical use of this phrase when applied to the tiller—"as far as it will go," that is, to the limit of its movement (*on one side or the other*). The italicized words are incorrect. In nautical usage "hard up" is the same as "hard aweather," which designates "a position of the helm or an order to put the helm over as far as possible toward the wind." The opposite term is "hard down" or "hard alee," which designates the position of the helm, or the order to put the helm over, as far as possible in the direction away from the wind.

"D. W.," Springfield, Ohio.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of 'Cafeteria'."

The Italian spelling of this word is *caffetteria*, pronounced *kaf'fetyär'a* (first *a* as in *artistic*, the second as in *fare*, and the third as in *sofa*); the Spanish spelling is *cafetera* and this is pronounced *ka'fetyär'a* (the *a*'s have the same sound as stated above and *ä* has the sound of "e" as in *they*).

"A. S. Z.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the following sentences is correct? 'The Committee is here' or 'The Committee are here.' What verb is proper to use with a collective noun, singular or plural?"

Committee is a collective noun. It is to be treated as singular or as plural in accordance with the idea it is used to express. According to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY (under *plurals*) "collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or in the plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively. In the sentence, 'There was a large congregation,' the assembly is spoken of collectively, as a whole. If the word is used distributively, that is, if anything suggests the idea of the component *individuals*, a plural verb should be used, as in the sentence 'The congregation were not all of the same opinion.' In the case you cite, we feel that the committee is present as a committee, not as several members of a committee. One would say "The committee is in session," because the being in session is a function of the committee as a whole and not of this and that member of the committee. But we should say "The committee are unanimously of the opinion," because unanimity implies action on the part of the members as individuals."

"W. M. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"Will you kindly advise me as to the correctness of the sentence, 'The contents of the car was refused'? Several people maintain that the word 'contents' is a collective noun and takes the singular form of the verb, while others agree with me that 'contents' is a plural word, and the sentence should read 'The contents were refused.'"

Not since the seventeenth century has "contents" been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. "The content is"; "The contents are," etc.

"L. I. G.," New York, N. Y.—The plural *moneys* and *monies* are both used. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the former.

"C. A. B.," Hamilton, Ohio.—"Which of the following sentences is correct? 'We have referred the matter to our New York house, who has charge of the territory, and have asked them to confer with you at once,' or 'We have referred the matter to our New York house, which has charge,' etc. 'The First National Bank has for collection your note,' or 'The First National Bank have for collection your note.'"

Use the relative "that" instead of *who* or *which*—"Our New York house that has charge," etc. As the words "The First National Bank" denote a single institution, "has" should be used, not "have."